FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 245

20 December 1983

ALBANIA

Greek Minority Assured of 'Equal Development' B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 13 Dec]
Authorities Hand Over Greek Hunters B 2
[Athens]
Alia Receives Guinean Envoy's Credentials B 2
Assembly Commissions Meet, Prepare for Session B 2

BULGARIA

Reportage on Zhivkov Official Visit to India C 1
Speech at Delhi C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Dec]
Joint Communique Issued C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Dec]
Filipov Holds Talks With GDR's Schuerer C 5
Leaders Appearances Reported 11-17 Dec C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Presidium Approves Report on Moscow Meeting D 1
Finance Minister Presents 1984 Draft Budget D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Dec]
Andropov's Speeches, Articles Being Published D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Dec]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Guenter Mittag Receives CPCZ Delegation E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Dec]
1984 Trade Protocol Signed With Hungary E 1
[MTI]
New Mark-Forint Exchange Rate Begins 1 Jan E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Dec]
Krenz Receives PZPR CC Study Delegation E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Dec]
Mittag, Austrian Minister Discuss Expanding Ties E 1
Axen Leads Delegation to PCP Congress E 2
Received by Cunhal E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Dec]
Meets Assembly President E 3
Honecker, Foreign Envoys Attend Erfurt Hare Hunt E 3
SED Greets Portuguese, Spanish CP Congresses E 4
Message to PCP E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Dec]
Message to PCE E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Dec]

Authorities 'Concerned' Over Peace Activities E 5
[Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 16 Dec]
Government Aids Areas in Receiving FRG TV E 7
[Bonn DIE WELT 19 Dec]
SED Officials Attend Social Science Conference E 8
Defense Minister Visits Engineering College E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Dec]
Tisch Visits Stern Radio VEB in Berlin E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Dec]
Central Democratic Bloc Meets 12 Dec E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Dec]

HUNGARY

Finance Minister Hetenyi Interviewed on Budget F 1
Briefs: Soviet Friendship Agreement; F 2
Deputy Justice Minister Replaced

POLAND

RZECZPOSPOLITA Reports 6 Dec Urban Conference [12 Dec] G 1
Oslo Paper Carries Walesa Nobel Address G 5
[AFTENPOSTEN 12 Dec]
PZPR Politburo, SD Presidium in Joirt Session G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Dec]
PZPR Leaders Attend Voivodship Conference G 10
Glemp 'Warns' Priests, 'Disavows' Solidarity Line [AFP] G 10
Soviet Delegation Arrives for Cooperation Talks G 11
Jaruzelski Attends PPR-USSR Friendship Meeting G 11

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Papandreou Visit H 1
Ceausescu Toast at Dinner H 1
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
Papandreou Toast H 2
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
'Joint Declaration' H 3
FRG 'Friendship' Delegation Visits 19 Dec H 4
Ceausescu Receives Delegation H 4
RCP Officials Receive Cypriot Politician H 5
Berlinguer's Remarks Following Visit Reported H 6
[LUMEA 15 Dec]
RCP Message Conveyed to Spain's PCE Congress H 7
[SCINTEIA 16 Dec]
Ceausescu Cables FRG's Brandt on Birthday H 9
[SCINTEIA 18 Dec]
Ceausescu Speech to SDUF Plenum 14 Dec H 9
[SCINTEIA 15 Dec]
Briefs: New Envoy to Ethiopia; H 13
Romanian-Hungarian Industry Meeting

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Mojsov Official Visit to Egypt I 1
Holds Talks With Mubarak I 1
Meets With Butrus Ghali I 1
Exchanges Toast With Ghali I 2
LCY's Minic Discusses Relations With Albania I 3
Pristina Commentary Castigates Hoxha's Interference I 4
Media Discusses Florjancic's Resignation I 5
'Lack of Reason' Cited I 5
['U.R.' in BORBA 15 Dec]
Florjancic Refuses Comment I 6
[Festic in BORBA 16 Dec]
DELO, POLITIKA Commentaries I 6
Dragosavac Speaks on Problems of Diversity I 8
LCY Commission Discusses Territorial Defense I 11

GREEK MINORITY ASSURED OF 'EQUAL DEVELOPMENT'

AU192156 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Kosta Kuruni, secretary of the Gjirokaster District AWP Committee: "The Minority in the Light of the Party"]

[Excerpts] The entire contrast between the two epochs in the life of the minority is figuratively embodied in one of the verses of a song which states: "Yesterday without sunlight, today without night." This beautiful verse cannot be shaken by any force because its content has been shaped by an unparalleled reality in the life of the minority population. The minority people are proud that they have tied their future to the party and Comrade Enver, and with the fraternal Albanian people.

In the minority villages life improves everywhere in its true dimensions. The population of the minority villages grows, not only because all new-born survive under the special care of the family and the whole society, but also because of the great victory in eliminating the grave tragedies that caused emigration.

In 1943 Comrade Enver Hoxha urged that efforts to made to draw into the national liberation movement all freedom-loving forces. Comrade Enver stated that "this is how we have acted for example, with the Greek minority. Today they are concerned with the same enemy. They have had to struggle alongside us, our struggle is their struggle; we have the same enemy on our backs. The people of Dropulli know and understand this well. The people of the Greek minority have shown their loftiness and have defended the interests of the homeland."

The minority tied itself to the party and its Albanian brothers. Hundreds of girls and boys of the minority took up arms and filled battalions such as "Thanas Ziko," "Pandeli Bocari," and "Lefter Talo." Brotherhood was cemented through the common liberation struggle and the work to build socialism. Some years later the leader of the party and people addressed the minority: "We are brothers, I am your son and brother. Our party, brothers and sisters, is always with you, it loves you just the same as it loves all the Albanian people without any differentiation."

The well-being of the national minority is not only material, but also spiritual. Children are taught in their own schools in their own language in every village. In the village libraries one finds the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha and the party's documents, the best works of Albanian literature and ancient Greek literature, as well as contemporary progressive Greek literature, and books by the minority people themselves. These are solely the heights of socialism. The people of the minority, who once did not even know joy in their songs, because in any case, the songs turned out to be sorrowful, now read serious publications by their own people who have been taught in all categories of our country's schools. And not only this. The party has raised the sons and daughters of the minority up to the country's highest directing and governing organs, to the AWP Central Committee and People's Assembly, to the management of central departments and military commands. This great faith of the party and people is based on the brotherhood and unity of ideals that have been cultivated and on the love educated for our socialist Albania.

All of these have been synthesized in Article 42 of the Constitution which reads: "The national minorities are assured of the defense and development of their folk traditions and culture, the use of their mother tongue and its teaching in schools, and equal development in all fields of social life."

The wise Marxist-Leninist stand of the party and Comrade Enver is the source of all that unprecedented eruption of the minority's creative energy. This eruption is so great -- just as everywhere in our country -- that comparisons, not only with the pre-liberation era, but also with the previous decade, are impossible to make.

That which Comrade Enver stated a few years ago at a meeting in Grapsh has been materialized in all fields; that is: "The party believed that we should show that socialism is the great idea of Karl Marx and Lenin, that it considers all people the same, whether they are Albanian or in the minority."

AUTHORITIES HAND OVER GREEK HUNTERS

NC160644 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The Albanians today handed over to Greek authorities the two Greek hunters who entered Albanian territory by mistake last Saturday [10 December]. They are Yeoryios Portolomeos, age 41, and Themistoklis Kanellis, age 50.

ALIA RECEIVES GUINEAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU172137 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received Aboubacar Kaba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Andon Berxolli, director of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs directorate; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS MEET, PREPARE FOR SESSION

AU172052 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The permanent commissions of the People's Assembly for industry, agriculture, construction-communications, and post-telecommunications met recently to examine the bills for the 1984 plan and budget, which will be presented for approval by the 4th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly. The commissions listened to ministers' reports in connection with the plan fulfillment and budget results for 1983 in the respective sectors, as well as the necessary explanations for the 1984 draft plan and budget.

Comrade Hajredin Celiku, minister of industry and mining, reported to the Commission for Industry, among other things, about some problems related to the increased production of mines, increased productivity and profitability, the reduction of losses during the extraction process, quality of production, and increased export commodities. He also dwelled on measures to master higher technologies at the Elbasan Metallurgical Combine and in chemical plants, measures to fully utilize production capacities in the engineering industry, particularly in the direction of producing machinery and equipment.

Comrade Lavdosh Hametaj, minister of energy, particularly analyzed in his report results attained in the production of oil and gas, in carrying out complex studies, and in the progress of survey and exploitative drilling, the extension of existing fields, and the discovery of new oil and gas fields.

He also spoke about the fulfillment of the coal production plan, regarding both quantity and quality, the more rapid replacement of oil with coal, and the necessity to conserve electricity, fuels, and raw materials in all sectors of the economy. The deputies demanded explanations and criticized some shortcomings which have led to the nonfulfillment of plans in some oil and gas enterprises.

Comrade Vito Kapo, minister of the light and food industry, reported, among other things, about the work being done and the measures already adopted and still to be adopted to increase the processing capacity for agricultural and livestock products, to improve technological processes, as well as the structure and quality of mass consumer goods, and to progressively better meet the needs of the people.

The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly for Agriculture listened to the report of Comrade Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, concerning the fulfillment of the planned tasks in this sector. She pointed out the remarkable achievements in 1983, which provide an important base for the successful fulfillment of the even greater tasks in 1984. She particularly dwelled on the measures being adopted for the development of the livestock sector, giving priority to improving breeds and the fodder base, for the implementation of scientific achievements and new technologies to increase the production of industrial crops, and for the timely securing of investments, particularly for the construction of irrigation and soil amelioration projects. Following the demands of deputies, she also provided explanations in connection with the indexes contained in the 1984 draft bill for the development of all sectors of agriculture.

The deputies of the Construction-Communications and Post-Telecommunications Commission listened to the reports presented by Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction; Luan Babameto, minister of communications; and Perikli Pani, director general of post-telecommunications, in connection with the fulfillment of plans in their respective sectors. They mainly concentrated on the increased effectiveness of investments and construction through the improved organization and management of the work, the timely completion of projects, the mechanization of labor, the reduction of costs in the production of construction materials, and on the state of projects and construction and telecommuncation sectors. The deputies asked questions concerning the proper implementation of legal norms in railroad and road transportation sectors, various measures adopted to improve maritime transportation, as well as the state of telephone communications in both urban and rural areas and its prospects. On the basis of the tasks set out at the fifth and seventh AWP Central Committee plenums for the development of the transportation and construction sectors, the commissions listened to explanations concerning the 1984 plan and budget.

The deputies asked various questions, made remarks, and exchanged opinions on ways of raising the level of the scientific organization and management of the work to successfully fulfill the tasks set out for 1984, which require an even higher degree of mobilization by all the working people in these sectors, and of implementing increasingly better the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver's teachings.

The commissions for industry, agriculture, construction-communications and post-telecommunications also examined other documents to be presented for approval to the People's Assembly.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Speech at Delhi

AU151724 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, at the Red Fortress in Delhi on 13 December at a Bulgarian-Indian friendship rally]

[Text] Esteemed Mrs Gandhi, esteemed Mr Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, dear Indian friends: I am here to convey to you Bulgaria's most sincere greetings -- to you who are participating in this exciting meeting, as well as to the citizens of New Delhi and to all Indian people.

Thank you for the great honor accorded to me in being allowed to speak here -- at the historic Red Fortress -- the symbol of India's independence where Jawaharlal Nehru announced the beginning of a new era in your country's centuries-old existence.

It is only 36 years since that glorious 15 August 1947, but how much the Republic of India has developed, been beautified, and strengthened in this period! I am a witness, myself, of the great, positive changes that have occurred in the homeland of Rabindranath Tagore, of Mahatma Gandhi, and of Jawaharlal Nehru, since my last visit here. As you know, this is not the first time I have visited your country. Each of my visits, however -- and this is the third one -- has provided eloquent new confirmations of the Indian nation's irresistible upsurge. With sincere, friendly gratification I accept the popularity and respect that the Republic of India enjoys throughout the world for its ideals of fraternity and understanding, its achievements, and its policy aimed at peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, against colonialism and racism, for free and sovereign development, for equal rights and international cooperation.

What your glorious country says resounds with great authority and prestige from the rostrums of the world organizations and forums; people listen to India's voice with trust and respect. The fact that the Republic of India has been elected chairman of the Nonaligned Movement is an expression of well-deserved international recognition for India.

I do not doubt that the citizens of the capital -- Delhi -- have earned particular credit and have greatly contributed to the construction of modern India. Delhi is the political, administrative, economic-scientific, and cultural center of this country; it is a center of lively international activities. Since my last visit in 1976 many things have changed in Delhi. Your city has become more beautiful and more impressive. We, the Bulgarians, rejoice with all our hearts and souls at the remarkable successes achieved by the citizens of Delhi and by all friendly Indian people. We, the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, wish you new victories in the constructive efforts for the prosperity of your motherland.

Two years ago our people festively celebrated the 1,300th anniversary of our state. This jubilee, which was so important to us, was widely celebrated in the Republic of India with a series of beautiful, large-scale initiatives that strengthened our cooperation and friendship. I take advantage of this opportunity today to express on behalf of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our gratitude to you, and through you to all organizations and institutions, to all political, scientific, cultural, and public figures who participated in our bright holiday and contributed so much to its celebration on the Indian continent.

Here, in facing this highly educated audience I can only say that the Bulgarian people's history has been a series of heroic struggles for national and political freedom, for social justice, and progress. It is barely 40 years since our socialist revolution created the real prerequisites for the implementation of our noble ideals. Today we can proudly declare that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an economically developed country with social and political stability; we can say that despite various difficulties our state's economy is developing at an increasing rate and our people's life is steadily improving; our education, science, culture, and arts are producing splendid results and are accessible to all citizens.

As peoples who have actively engaged in building both their present and future, the Bulgarian and Indian peoples have an equal appreciation for peace. Peace is necessary as a condition for the expansion of friendly relations, such as exist between our two countries. There is even more -- our relations in various sectors have already become traditional; they are dynamic and constantly developing. Our meetings at the highest level are frequent and useful. Our economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation are being consolidated.

The manifestations in cultural life and arts are contributing to the mutual acquaintance and drawing closer together between our two peoples. That is why we are convinced that our present visit to the Republic of India, our talks with His Excellency Zail Singh, your president, and with Her Excellency Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, as well as with other Indian leaders will give a fresh, new impetus to our bilateral cooperation.

Dear Indian friends, we are living in a particularly alarming era. Mankind is at a crossroads. It is known that certain circles in the West are following a trend of eager rearmament and super-rearmament, that they are intensifying tension in various areas of the world. It seems almost that the earth and the oceans are not enough for them, because they are reaching for space. This is where they would like to threaten us from -- from space, from where the invigorating light of the sun comes.

Scientists, writers, and filmmakers have tried to describe how a future thermonuclear war would look, in the event, God forbid, it really broke out.

However, even the most monstrous human imagination is incapable of comprehending the picture of this general holocaust. For, it is question not of one, but of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Hiroshimas that will be destroyed; it is a question of entire continents that will be transformed into deserts; it is a question of billions of people perishing and of the end of life as a whole; it is question of the fateful end of our beautiful, green planet, the home of all mankind, of its civilization. This sinister prospect is forcing an increasing number of people in all countries and on all continents, regardless of their political convictions and their social status, regardless of their religion, to work and struggle for peace, for security and calm, and to voice their protest against war, against the policy of tension and confrontation. This voice was heard at the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, which took place here in your city.

As a statesman and politician I would like to assure you, dear Indian friends, that the efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the other states belonging to the socialist community are directed at the elimination of the danger of nuclear war. It is not necessary for me to enumerate all our proposals -- the proposals of the socialist countries -- they are numerous, constructive, and of the greatest variety. Starting with the most radical solution of total elimination of all mass destruction devices in order to achieve universal and full disarmament -- to measures of a more limited nature that rely on the possible goodwill and readiness of our partners to accept them.

In our peace initiatives, however, there are two inevitable elements that I should like to stress and they are these: respect for the interests of the partners and for the principles of equal security. It is my duty to note that, unfortunately, our initiatives and proposals do not meet any understanding -- some of them have not received any specific reply for years. Instead of this, the aforementioned partners are trying to impose solutions that actually imply that we should disarm unilaterally, that we should accept a disruption of the military-strategic parity that is the guarantee of security. These people are trying to talk to us from a position of strength. The answer is no, and permit me to be frank with you and to say that we will not allow these people to talk to us unceremoniously from a position of strength and blackmail; we will not permit the existing military-strategic parity to be disrupted, because this would mean an even greater danger of the conflagration of thermonuclear war. As in the past we will continue to do everything within our power in order to guarantee that there will never be any war, that there will be peace, life, and happiness for all people on earth.

I will immediately add this: In addition to the nuclear missiles and bombs, in addition to the nuclear weapons, there are also other dangers that threaten mankind and from which mankind is already suffering. I am talking about starvation and poverty, about disease and illiteracy. Today hundreds of millions of people are dying of starvation and malnutrition, of poverty and disease. At the same time gigantic sums of money are being spent on rearmament, instead of being sensibly used to eliminate those social evils, instead of being used for social and economic progress.

Let us be optimistic; let us believe that mankind will succeed in eliminating the danger of self-destruction, that it will find strength and resources enough to resolve all its other problems of vital importance. This confidence of ours inspires our increasingly active participation in the struggle waged by worldwide progressive mankind for peace, a struggle in which both Bulgaria and India are marching side by side, a struggle which links us together and encourages our solid friendship and a positive cooperation that we so highly appreciate.

Esteemed Indian friends, I thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of those accompanying me for the hospitality accorded to us by the citizens of Delhi. Thank you for having honored today's meeting with your presence.

I wish you all happiness and good health, I wish the Indian people new successes and happiness! May friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples strengthen! Let there be lasting peace on earth!

Thank you for your attention!

Joint Communique Issued

AU191143 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Dec 83 pp 1, 7

["Joint Communique on the Official, Friendly Visit by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of India"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, paid an official, friendly visit to the Republic of India from 12 to 15 December 1983, at the invitation of Zail Singh, president of India. He was accompanied by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, as well as by other officials.

The chairman of the State Council met the president of India and held talks with India's prime minister. Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah and Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, paid call to the highranking guest.

During his stay in India the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria met representatives of the Delhi public and visited Bombay.

The talks between the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of India proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the constant development of bilateral relations between their two countries. They thoroughly reviewed the international situation. At the same time talks were held between the two ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and India, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

During the talks the Bulgarian side expressed its evaluation of the situation in Europe and particularly in light of the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the territories of certain West European states and on the impact of this situation on East-West relations. The prime minister of India briefed the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to implement a dialogue on the chief international political and economic problems pertaining to peace and progress. She drew attention at the danger of further intensifying the arms race in nuclear rearmament and at the lack of progress in disarmament talks, as well as pointed out the necessity of overcoming the present stagnation in this field.

The prime minister of India briefed the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the results of the recent meeting of the government leaders from Commonwealth member-countries, as well as on the results of the meeting of state and government leaders held during the 38th UN General Assembly session, in the work of which Bulgaria participated as well. The two leaders exchanged thoughts on the Middle East situation, particularly on the sitution in Lebanon, in the Indian Ocean, and in other regions of the world.

In discussing the international situation the two sides expressed their serious concern about the existing intensification of tension and transition to confrontation. The two leaders stressed the necessity of establishing an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding, declaring themselves in favor of halting the arms race and of adopting prompt measures for the restoration of the process of detente. They expressed their high appreciation for the efforts of both countries in consolidating peace and promoting international cooperation. It was pointed out that mutual visits of officials on a high level are contributing to the consolidation of relations between Bulgaria and India.

In connection with the visit an out-of-turn meeting on the joint Bulgarian-Indian Committee and Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held. The trade and economic cooperation between the two countries was reviewed and future prospects for its development were mapped out. The two sides agreed on adopting effective measures to improve the balance and increase the exchange of goods between the two countries on a mutually advantageous basis. New areas of further developing trade, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were mapped out.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the development of their relations in the cultural sector.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him and invited President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Bulgaira. The invitations were accepted with satisfaction.

FILIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GDR'S SCHUERER

LD181957 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The GDR and Bulgaria assess the development of bilateral relations as positive. Their satisfaction was expressed today in a meeting in Sofia by Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and government leader Grisha Filipov. They discussed future joint actions, which are linked mainly to rapid progress in science, technology, and production. Projects up to the year 2000 were discussed. Schuerer and Filipov left no doubt about their countries' resolve to continue to strengthen socialism politically, economically, culturally, and militarily. This is urgently necessary in the face of the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy. Alongside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, all attacks on socialism and peace will receive a suitable response.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 11-17 DEC

AU171956 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 11 and 17 December reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a celebration in Vratsa on the 70th birthday of writer Asen Bosev (1830 GMT 12 December). Georgi Yordanov is also reported to have attended a meeting of Kurdzhali Okrug organs which discussed okrug plan fulfillment (2000 GMT 14 December). Georgi Yordanov also attended a session of the National Assembly Commission on Spiritual Values held in Sofia (1830 GMT 15 December).

Snoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a conference in Sofia on improving the quality of scientific research work (1000 GMT 13 December). Stoyan Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended a conference in Sofia on the 50th anniversary of the Leipzig trial (1000 GMT 15 December).

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the National Assembly Commission for Spiritual Values held in Sofia (1830 GMT 15 December). Stanko Todorov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Blagoevgrad devoted to the anniversary of a local party organization (1830 GMT 16 December).

Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Khaskovo organized by local trade workers on the occasion of their holiday (1830 GMT 16 December).

CPCZ PRESIDIUM APPROVES REPORT ON MOSCOW MEETING

LD161531 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium today discussed a report on the progress and results of the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological questions, held in Moscow on 9 December.

The importance of the meeting for further deepening cooperation of the fraternal parties in their endeavor to defend the security of the socialist countries and to maintain military equilibrium and peace in Europe and all over the world was praised. In particular, the party Presidium supported the determination of the fraternal parties to meet with inevitable countermeasures all attempts of imperialism to gain military superiority. It also confirmed our willingness to contribute further to broadening and deepening contacts with all forces striving to constructively solve the problems of European and global security, to reduce the levels of military confrontation and to reduce tension in international relations.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved the approach of the delegation of the Party Central Committee at the meeting and enjoined the relevant bodies to translate the meeting's conclusions into plans for specific activity and to ensure their realization.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 1984 DRAFT BUDGET

AU162130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Report on the CSSR Government report on the draft budget for 1984 presented by Finance Minister Leopold Ler to the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 14 December -- passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Text] The principal targets and aims of fiscal policy for next year are identical with the orientation of our economic policy as it ensues from the state plan, said Minister Ler, opening his speech. He went on to say: Intensifying development, raising the efficiency of the reproduction process, and deepening its internal and external balance remain the backbone of our strategy.

At the beginning of next year, he then announced, some adjustments will go into force, the aim of which is to improve management and to express more objectively the value relations in our economy. The most important of them is the ADJUSTMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICES. Their general level will increase by 6.4 percent, chiefly as a consequence of increased fuel and energy prices. This is an important measure of economic policy, a measure proceeding from the need to objectively express the cost of acquiring fuels, energy, and raw materials and from the need to exert by way of prices more effective pressure to conserve these resources. However, wholesale prices will not move in one way only, as THERE WILL BE A SIMULTANEOUS DECLINE IN THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF DESIGNATED ENGINEERING AND ELECTROTECHNICAL PRODUCTS, SOME NONFERROUS METALS, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

The impact of the adjustment of wholesale prices on agriculture has been offset by an ADJUSTMENT OF PROCUREMENT PRICES AND OF OTHER ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THEM.

THE TOTAL VOLUME OF THE AGGREGATE STATE BUDGET -- THAT IS, THE STATE BUDGET OF THE CZECH SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, THE STATE BUDGET OF THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, PLUS THE BUDGETS OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES -- SHOULD AMOUNT KCS $324.3 BILLION NEXT YEAR, WHICH REPRESENTS A 2 PERCENT INCREASE. THE AFOREMENTIONED ADJUSTMENT IN WHOLESALE PRICES AND OTHER CHANGES REPRESENT AN INCREASE BY KCS6.3 BILLION IN THE BUDGET'S TOTAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

As previously, THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS' LEVIES WILL ACCOUNT FOR THE LION'S SHARE OF THE STATE BUDGET'S REVENUES -- 86 PERCENT. As far as the budget expenditures are concerned, the largest portion -- 47 PERCENT -- IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY NONINVESTMENT EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, SOCIAL SECURITY, and other services and activities for the population.

Financing the needs of state-run economic organizations accounts for 16 percent of expenditures. The remaining resources are earmarked for financing the development of science and technology and the investment and noninvestment expenditures of budgetary and contributory organizations. In accordance with the tasks in ensuring the defense capability of our republic, EXPENDITURES ON DEFENSE AND SECURITY CONSTITUTE 7.6 PERCENT of the budget's total expenditures. In view of the reduction of the managerial and administrative staff, which is enshrined in the program of thrift, there will be a reduction in expenditures on state administration next year.

In our budget system, the STATE BUDGET OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK FEDERATION accounts for the largest share of the total volume of the aggregate budgets. Therefore, it plays an important role as a factor of integration.

THE REVENUES OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET WILL AMOUNT TO KCS186.8 BILLION NEXT YEAR. OF THIS SUM, KCS58 BILLION ARE EARMARKED FOR FINANCING FEDERALLY-RUN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS AND KCS128.8 BILLION FOR SUBSIDIZING THE TWO REPUBLICS' STATE BUDGETS.

The total volume of the NATIONAL COMMITTEES' BUDGETS will be Kcs110.6 billion. These budgets will be used to finance the principal part of the state's total expenditures on the social consumption of the population, housing construction, and other purposes serving to improve the population's living standards.

Of CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE for ensuring the planned creation of financial resources and, hence, for ensuring the revenues of the state budget are the RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS' FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT. The total contribution of these organizations to society, that is, the part of the resources created by them that can be used for financing all-social needs, after deducting the organizations' own needs, should increase by Kcs7.4 billion next year, which is a 10.5 percent increase. The creation of profit should increase by 7.2 percent next year. Reduction of costs should account for about 75 percent of this increase while increased output should account for the remaining 25 percent. Total costs should be reduced by 0.6 percent, which represents relative savings of Kcs6.1 billion. Savings of material costs should account for Kcs4 billion of this sum and savings of wage costs for Kcs1.7 billion.

It is essential that all levels of management and all workplaces devote ever-growing attention to reducing costs. So far we have been successful in tapping some hidden reserves in the consumption of the production sector, but it seems that these reserves have been relatively easy to tap. FROM NOW ON WE WILL HAVE TO BASE THE PROCESS OF IMPROVING THE UTILIZATION OF MATERIAL AND OTHER RESOURCES INCREASINGLY ON RAISING THE TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARD AND QUALITY OF PRODUCTION, ON EXPEDIENT AND EFFECTIVE STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE DIRECTION OF PRODUCTION THAT IS LESS INTENSIVE IN TERMS OF MATERIAL AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION, AND ON MAKING BETTER USE OF THE ADVANTAGES PROVIDED BY EXPANDED AND INTENSIFIED INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR.

Among the main problems and, we might say, key factors of our struggle for greater efficiency is an improvement in the results of foreign trade. In the sphere of the efficiency of foreign trade there exist many possibilities for improvement that have not yet been fully utilized. WE MUST FOCUS THE INTEREST OF OUR ECONOMIC PERSONNEL ON GEARING THE PRODUCTS WE EXPORT TO CONDITIONS ON WORLD MARKETS AND ON ACHIEVING OPTIMAL EXPORT PRICES. THE QUALITY OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF OUR ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE EVALUATED NOT ONLY ACCORDING TO THEIR FULFILLMENT OF THE PLANNED TASKS BUT ALSO ACCORDING TO THEIR CAPABILITY TO COMPETE ON WORLD MARKETS. That is why we are gradually taking steps towards making the economic results of enterprises reflect not only their internal efficiency but also the efficiency of their foreign trade performance We regard a closer linkage between production and foreign trade as an effective step toward improving the work of both these important sectors of our economy and we will continue to pursue this path.

EXPANDING AND DEEPENING OUR COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST STATES AND THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ARE OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE FOR RESOLVING MANY IMPORTANT TASKS OF THE ECONOMIC POLICY AT PRESENT AS WELL AS FOR CREATING PREREQUISITES FOR OUR ECONOMY'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT. IMPORTANT MEASURES WERE ADOPTED AT THE RECENT 37TH CEMA SESSION IN BERLIN, PARTICULARLY IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT, RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF SOURCES OF FUELS, ENERGY AND RAW MATERIALS, AND IN THE SPHERE OF COOPERATION AIMED AT DEVELOPING SECTORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, MEASURES WHICH RESPOND TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1980'S. THEIR IMPLEMENTATION WILL THUS CONTRIBUTE TO MAKING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT MORE DYNAMIC AS WELL AS TO BALANCING OUR EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

Minister Ler further stressed that a domestic market well-supplied in harmony with the demand of the population, and a good standard of services are not only an important economic factor for achieving equilibrium in this important sphere but also are an important political task. Therefore THE GROWTH OF DELIVERIES TO THE DOMESTIC MARKET NEXT YEAR BY 2 PERCENT AND THE YIELD OF THE SALES TAX BY 2.8 PERCENT [as published] have not only a quantitative aspect. They put considerable demands on quality and the structure of deliveries of goods to the domestic market.

Our economy, he noted further, continues to work with large inventories, and their structure is not fully satisfactory. At the end of the third quarter of this year, the state of inventories without invoiced work and deliveries in economic and cooperative organizations represented Kcs465 billion. This is a volume almost equivalent to the annual creation of national income. For this reason we have set for the next year a fairly mobilizing task — SPEEDING UP THE TIME OF THE TURNOVER OF SUPPLIES IN INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION BY 2 DAYS COMPARED WITH THE TIME PLANNED FOR THIS YEAR. Thus the possible nonfulfillment of this year's task will increase the task of speeding up the turnover of supplies next year.

An important task of transition to intensification is the MORE EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF BASIC ASSETS, which constitutes one of the main reserves for raising the effectiveness and perfection of the investment process, in which we still have many shortcomings in all its stages. A change to the system of invoicing and payments for investment deliveries is to contribute to streamlining capital investments. IN THE FUTURE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO INVOICE ONLY PARTS OF PROJECTS WHICH CAN BE USED AS THEY ARE, A MATTER THAT SHOULD STIMULATE SPEEDY COMPLETION OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS. ALSO, FINANCIAL PENALTIES FOR POOR QUALITY DELIVERIES AND FOR NONOBSERVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION DEADLINES WILL BE PALPABLY STIFFENED.

THE OVERALL EXPENDITURE FOR INVESTMENTS of economic, budgetary [rozpoctove] and contributory [prispevkove] organizations is planned to total Kcs140.4 billion, which is Kcs5.8 billion less than this year, but compared with the 5-Year Plan the volume of investment is greater. In the plan for next year we envisage that the SHARE OF ENTERPRISES' RETAINED EARNINGS in funding investments will increase from this year's 60.7 percent to 69.6 percent next year. At the same time the share of subsidies from the budget will drop from 11.3 percent to 6.3 percent, and the share of investment credits will also drop.

Next year, the overall volume of noninvestment expenditure FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WILL CONSTITUTE KCS18.1 BILLION, of which retained earnings of the economic sphere will total Kcs10.4 billion and the resources of the state budget Kcs7.7 billion, that is, 5.9 percent more than this year.

A part of the permanent tasks of fiscal policy, he continued, is the SYSTEMATIC STRENGTHENING OF THRIFTINESS. Since 1982 we have been implementing the program of thriftiness which was approved by the government and which has been yielding concrete results in reducing certain outlays, in reducing the size of the management and administrative apparatus, and in other spheres. The draft of the state budget incorporates savings arising from the fulfillment of this program. We have brought this year's thriftiness program up to date, AND ALSO AS OF 1984 WE COUNT ON CERTAIN FURTHER MEASURES WHICH ARE TO FURTHER EXPAND THIS PROGRAM and yield immediate results in the form of further savings.

On the basis of an analysis of internal and external conditions of the economy's development, the 16th CPCZ Congress determined the line TO MAINTAIN AND FURTHER IMPROVE THE ACHIEVED LIVING STANDARD OF THE POPULATION. The acceleration of the dynamism of the economic development this year compared with the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the continuation of this trend also in 1984 creates FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR FULFILLING THIS LINE. This, for example, is attested to by the fact that the volume of personal consumption this year and its planned volume for 1984 is on the level envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE GROWTH OF THE STANDARD OF LIVING CAN ONLY BE THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME AND OF SOCIAL PRODUCTIVITY OF WORK AND THE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION'S MONETARY INCOME WHICH IS CONTINGENT JPON THEM. The overall volume of these incomes is to increase 1.6 percent next year -- incomes from wages by 1.1 percent and social incomes by 2.9 percent. The population's spending for goods is to increase by 1.6 percent and for services by 2.8 percent. The outlays for social services and for activities for the population were determined in a differentiated manner from the viewpoint of the development of the individual branches of social consumption and individual kinds of outlays. In 1984, these outlays will total Kcs168.9 billion, of which Kcs16.4 billion will be for investments and Kcs152.5 billion for noninvestment expenditure is being increased by 3.2 percent. In this -- directly connected with the state executive plan -- is reflected the growth of wages and of the achievements in branches relevant to the population's social consumption.

SOCIAL SECURITY expenditure has the largest share in the overall noninvestment outlay for the population. The volume of funds expended by the state for this purpose will amount to Kcs83.6 billion in 1984, which constitutes 25.8 percent of the total budget expenditure. This expenditure constantly grows, particularly as the result of demographic factors.

From the above-mentioned volume Kcs51.3 billion go for OLD AGE SECURITY. This is 3.6 percent more than in 1983. NOT ONLY IS THE NUMBER OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS INCREASING, BUT PENSIONS ARE ALSO INCREASING AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE GROWTH OF WAGES. THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED PENSIONS OF WORKERS IN 1984 WILL AMOUNT TO KCS1.571 A MONTH ON AVERAGE. The expenditure for HEALTH INSURANCE is expected to reach Kcs26.7 billion, of which Kcs7 billion will be for sick pay and Kcs14.5 billion for CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES. These allowances are increasing as the result of the number of recipients and also as the result of the fact that they are being paid to a greater number of families with two or three children.

The noninvestment outlays for social security in the budget of the national committee, totalling Kcs5.6 billion, are overwhelmingly destined for the health insurance of members of cooperatives and for social security, including increased social care for handicapped citizens.

Noninvestment expenditure amounting to Kcs24.5 billion will be spend on EDUCATION next year. The increase of nonivestment expenditure for HEALTH CARE by 3.6 percent to Kcs23.3 billion ensures the growth of wages, the improvement of health services resulting in an expanded volume of services, and higher expenditure for medicines and special health care materials. These outlays will reach Kcs6.5 billion, and increasing them by 7 percent constitutes more than 50 percent of the increment of the overall expenditure for health services.

Noninvestment expenditures for CULTURE are to amount to Kcs4 billion. With this and with investment resources our state ensures the development of this important sphere of social life and the preservation of the cultural legacy of our nations.

Almost 90,000 apartments are to be completed next year. The planned expenditure for this purpose represents Kcs27.7 billion. This sum includes INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION TOTALLING KCS13.5 BILLION, STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO COOPERATIVE AND INDIVIDUAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION TOTALLING KCS7.3 BILLION, KCS390 MILLION REIMBURSEMENT FOR SHARES FOR COOPERATIVE STABILIZATION [STABILIZACNA] CONSTRUCTION, AND OTHER EXPENDITURES. KCS5.4 BILLION ARE EARMARKED FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOSSES OF ENTERPRISES IN THE HOUSING ECONOMY.

Also, other noninvestment subsidies from the state budget -- for example for the REIMBURSEMENT OF THE EXPECTED LOSSES OF CITY MASS TRANSIT ENTERPRISES AMOUNTING TO KCS3.3 BILLION, AND HEATING COST SUBSIDIES -- are contributing to ensuring the population's living standard. For families with children, the state budget provides -- in addition to direct forms of financial assistance -- further considerable resources in the form of subsidies for school and enterprise catering and for various social facilities in the form of lower income tax, in the form of travel and rent allowances, and so forth.

ANDROPOV'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES BEING PUBLISHED

AU191332 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Dec 83 p 1

["DO" - signed report: "Leninist Policy and Practice"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (DO) -- The PRAVDA Publishing House is currently putting on the market in book form Yu.V. Andropov's "Selected Speeches and Articles." This anthology of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium covers the period of his activity in leading party and state functions from 1942 until June 1983.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES CPCZ CC DELEGATION

AU160817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for talks a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Vaclav Janousek, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Industry Department. The delegation will acquaint itself with experiences in implementing the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress and visit enterprises of the machine-building sector and electrotechnology/electronics in the GDR.

Guenter Mittag discussed the economic strategy developed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the 10th SED Party Congress and its implementation in the spirit of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting.

The talk was attended by Gerhard Tautenhahn, Central Committee member and head of the Machine Construction and Metallurgy Department, and Pavel Sadowsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD162126 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, December 16 (MTI) -- Deputy foreign trade ministers Janos Vas of Hungary and Dietrich Lemke of the GDR Friday signed in Berlin the protocol of the two countries' 1984 trade which envisages further increase in mutual deliveries.

The GDR is to export to Hungary combine harvesters, machine tools, computer engineering and microelectronical products, ake coal [as received], light and chemical industry products, in return for Hungarian Ikarus buses, farm machines, electronic components, food, aluminum, bauxite, alumina and various consumer goods.

Janos Var met Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss, head of the GDR section of the GDR-Hungary economic and technical-scientific cooperation coomittee.

NEW MARK-FORINT EXCHANGE RATE BEGINS 1 JAN

AU191520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17/18 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] On 1 January 1984 a new foreign currency exchange rate for noncommercial payments between the GDR mark and the Hungarian forint goes into effect on the basis of a corresponding agreement. The rate is M100 to 575 forints (earlier it was 532 forints). The new foreign currency exchange rate also applies to purchanses of tourist travel money in accordance with existing regulations.

KRENZ RECEIVES PZPR CC STUDY DELEGATION

AU161316 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received on Wednesday a study delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, director of the chancery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat.

In the course of the talk Egon Krenz informed the guests about the significant results of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting. The response that this Central Committee meeting received all strata of the population demonstrates our people's resolve to further strengthen worker-peasant power through creative achievements, to strengthen the community of socialist states, and to help secure peace.

Both partners in the talk expressed their satisfaction that as a result of the visit of the GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker in the PPR a very intensive exchange of views and opinions between the two fraternal parties and states has developed, which is marked by great advantage for strengthening and consolidating socialism. Boguslaw Kolodziejczak stressed that the experiences of the SED in the work of the worker and peasant inspectorate, which the delegation of the PZPR Central Committee was able to see in the Berlin and Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirke, are of great importance for the further development of social control in the PPR.

The talk was attended by Gisela Glende, member of the Central Committee and head of the bureau of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and Klaus Sorgenicht, head of the SED Central Committee State and Legal Matters Department. Also present was Maciej Wirowski, PPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR.

MITTAG, AUSTRIAN MINISTER DISCUSS EXPANDING TIES

LD191737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Dec (ADN) -- Further expansion of economic relations between the GDR and Austria was the subject of a detailed talk for which Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Dr Herbert Salacher, federal minister of finance of the Austrian Republic. Mittang stressed the significance of the state visit by Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and the talks between Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Erich Honecker for the development of relations between the two states.

Federal Minister Salcher conveyed greetings from Federal Chancellor Sinowatz to Erich Honecker, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Guenter Mittag.

Both men underlined the necessity of sensible, mutually advantageous cooperation, which could serve as an example of an effective policy of detente. The talks stressed the dynamic development of the economic relations between the two states, and it was underlined that the additional agreements concluded recently lent a strong impetus to the economic relations between the two countries.

Guenter Mittag stressed that further intensification of economic relations is in the interests and to the benefit of both states and will have a positive influence on the further strengthening of their relations as a whole.

Taking part in the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and secretary of state, and Austrian Ambassador to the GDR Dr Helmut Strasser.

The same day Minister Salcher met GDR Minister of Finance Ernst Hoefner for a talk.

AXEN LEADS DELEGATION TO PCP CONGRESS

Received by Cunhal

AU161218 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Porto -- On Wednesday evening Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], received the delegation of the SED Central Committee to the 10th PCP Congress headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Sed Central Committee. Hermann Axen conveyed to Alvaro Cunhal the most cordial and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee general secretary, Erich Honecker.

At the meeting which took place in the new working center of the Porto regional PCP organization, Alvaro Cunhal and Hermann Axen stressed the inseparable affinity of both Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle for peace, international security, and social progress.

On its arrival on the same day the SED delegation, which also includes Helga Labs, SED Central Committee member, was cordially welcomed at Porto's Pedras Rubras Airport by Sergio Vilarigues, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the PCP Central Committee; Jaime Serra, member of the Political Commission; and Angelo Veloso, head of the Porto party organization.

Meets Assembly President

LD192208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Lisbon 19 Dec (ADN) --Nuclear war must be prevented and peace preserved. Parliaments must actively contribute in this respect. Hermann Axen, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Policy Committee, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the Portuguese Assembly Resident Manuel Tito de Morais, concurred in this view during a meeting in Lisbon on Monday.

Hermann Axen explained the GDR's position in the currently exacerbated international situation. Tito de Morais praised the GDR's role in safeguarding peace on the dividing line between two social systems and military alliances. Both politicians called for the continuation and deepening of relations between the two countries' parliaments.

HONECKER, FOREIGN ENVOYS ATTEND ERFURT HARE HUNT

LD170026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Erfurt, 16 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today invited the heads of diplomatic missions and heads of the representattions of national liberation movements to the traditional Erfurt Bezirk hare hunt.

Together with the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and other diplomatic representatives, the SED Central Committee members and candidate members of the Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Werner Felfe, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Guenther Kleiber, and Margarete Mueller; as well as Ernst Mechlenburg, deputy chairman of the Council of State, and members of the Council of Ministers, among them Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, took part in the hunt.

Thousands of Erfurters gave Erich Honecker and his guests a cordial reception. On their arrival at the Erfurt railway station, they were welcomed by Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the SED Bezirk Executive Committee, and Richard Gothe, chairman of the Bezirk Council.

After today's successful hunt, Erich Honecker gave a dinner at which he spoke. He said that the citizens of Erfurt, like all people in the GDR, could look forward in social security to the 35th anniversary of the republic with pride and joy in light of what has been created by diligent work. He stressed that it is important to proceed on a path that will again lead to an improvement of the international situation, and to peaceful and beneficial relations between all states and peoples. Bere (Ethiopia), doyen of the diplomatic corps, speaking on behalf of the diplomats, cordially thanked Erich Honecker and the representatives of the bezirk for the invitation and their hospitality.

SED GREETS PORTUGUESE, SPANISH CP CONGRESSES

Message to PCP

AU161439 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory message, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 10th Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Congress:

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings from the over 2 million GDR Communists to the delegates to the 10th party congress and to all PCP members.

It is with great respect and close solidaristic affinity that we follow your consistent struggle for defending the democratic gains of the April revolution, for the social and national interests of the working people, for peace, disarmament, and international detente. The creative Marxist-Leninist policy of the PCP, its firm roots in the people's masses, genuine patriotism, and firm internationalism, is enjoying great respect.

Loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the German and Portuguese workers movement, the SED will also in the future do all it can to deepen the close fraternal relations between our parties.

In view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, securing peace is the most important task at present. The deployment of new nuclear U.S. first-strike weapons in West European NATO states, initiated against the declared will of the peoples, is pushing the world into another round of the arms race and enhances the danger of a nuclear inferno. All this levels new, high demands against all those forces which are cooperating in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente.

The united efforts of the socialist states, of the communist and workers parites, of the worldwide peace movement as well as realistically-minded politicians in capitalist countries are by all means capable of checking the aggressive quarters of the United States and of NATO and of preventing mankind from slipping into a nuclear war. It now is important to wage the struggle for peace even more intensively and to inflict a defeat on the fanatic advocates of the arms drive and confrontational course as well as on their aspirations to world domination.

In the interest of peace and security the socialist community of states will not permit any military-strategic superiority on the part of the United States and NATO. It further continues its policy aimed at securing peace and at improving the international situation even under the changed conditions. There is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

The GDR communists and people are employing all their strength to comprehensively strengthen their socialist state and to purposefully continue the course of the 10th SED Congress. Political stability, continuous economic growth, and an economic and social policy aimed at the people's well-being -- these are our contribution to securing peace and to the further advancement of socialism.

Being convinced that the 10th PCP Congress will impart new incentives to the struggle of the workers class and of all Portuguese working people for peace, democracy, and social progress and that it will lead to the further strengthening of your party's influence on the masses, we wish a successful course to your deliberations.

Message to PCE

AU160823 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings address signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 11th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] in Madrid: It reads as follows:

Dear comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates to the 11th PCE Congress.

Your congress takes place at a time when the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO are threatening world peace and the lives of the peoples by striving for military superiority and their "crusade" against socialism, against all forces of national and social liberation. With the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe the danger of a nuclear inferno increases, a new round of the arms race is introduced.

In view of this situation all forces which regard the securing of peace as their main task are called upon to increase their cooperation and to thwart the imperialist policy of intensive armament and confrontation through powerful actions. We are convinced that the socialist states, the workers and national liberation movements, and the worldwide peace movement are able to prevent a nuclear world war and achieve real results in stopping the arms race and beginning disarmament.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it will continue its consistent struggle at the side of the Soviet Union for strengthening socialism, including its defense capacity, for implementing peaceful coexistence even under the changed conditions. This is at the same time in full agreement with the commitment resulting from the lessons of history to do everything so that never again will a war emanate from German soil.

The communists and all working people of our country use all their strength to further successfully develop the GDR in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. They feel most closely linked with all forces of peace and progress in the world. On the basis of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism the advance of the socialist German worker-peasant state is marked by political stability, dynamic economic growth, and an economic and social policy directed toward the benefit of the people.

In the spirit of the joint militant traditions against fascism and reaction we follow with attention and sympathy the work of the Spanish Communists for peace and disarmament. We wholeheartedly wish you success in defending the social and national interests of the working masses.

AUTHORITIES 'CONCERNED' OVER PEACE ACTIVITIES

DW191123 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Helmut Loelhoeffel dispatch: "Sharp Response to Silent Protests"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, GDR, 15 December -- The [GDR] state authorities are seriously concerned over spontaneous activities by young people and are extremely afraid of uncontrolled peace demonstrations. The state security service and the police react in an undecisive, irritated, and nervous manner. Those people suspected of organizing private initiatives are particularly under intense pressure. This past Monday, for example, four women who had worked in private peace groups and established contacts with a female member of the British peace movement were arrested in East Berlin.

Two of them -- graphic artist Baerbel Bohley and historian Ulrike Poppe -- are still in pretrial confinement (probably in the Hohenschoenhausen Prison run by the State Security Ministry) and are facing trial under the infamous Article 99 of the penal code (treasonable transmission of intelligence) which provides for a penalty of 2-12 years imprisonment. The two other women -- pottery-maker Irene Kuckuz and dentist Jutta Seidel -- were released within 24 hours. Preliminary proceedings are being conducted against them. They are not allowed to discuss these proceedings. All four women are members of the group that a year ago opposed the new GDR Defense Law under which "female citizens" can also be called up "during mobilization and in a state of defense." Since that time, the State Security Service considers them to be spokeswomen for a group of women who feel they are part of the peace movement.

In recent weeks, the GDR authorities have selectively searched homes and temporarily arrested people ("to clarify circumstances") who wanted to go beyond the scope of state-controlled activities. The state security service has even taken preventive measures. Through a system of spies and informants, it receives information guarded so closely that even insiders are sometimes amazed and ask "who could have told them that?"

On 1 September, some people who had applied for exit permits wanted to meet at the Brandeburg Gate and -- following the example of an action group called the "white circle" in Jena -- silently demonstrate their concerns. That morning, the entire group was arrested. Over the following days, even some of their acquaintances who knew of the plan were also arrested. At least 10, possibly 30 people -- accurate figures are unavailable -- are still being held in custody.

However, such things have not happened only in East Berlin and Jena. During the international short film festival in Leipzig, young people holding lighted candles demonstrated for disarmament; five of them are apparently still in prison. In Karl-Marx-Stadt, four members of a Christian peace circle were detained when they attempted to hold a vigil for peace on the day of the Bonn Bundestag vote on the deployment of new nuclear missiles. They, as well as others, were arrested. Three days following the Bundestag debate, about 30 people met in Potsdam for a minute of silence. The police immediately took action, and about 10 arrest warrants were issued. As in Karl-Marx-Stadt, the charges are of "hooliganism" (GDR Penal Code, Article 215) and "rioting" (Article 217). In the usually rather quiet Thuringian city of Suhl, where 3 weeks ago a "peace workshop" was prepared, security authorities were extremely excited. Potential visitors were intimidated with threats. Finally, the event did take place with 90 participants and more than 300 uniformed and plain clothes observers according to eyewitness reports.

Similar minor incidents have also been reported in Jena, Halle, and the industrial city of Riesa. The authors and signatories of a "Rostock appeal," in which dozens of people expressed their opposition to the deployment of new missiles in the two German states, have apparently not yet been bothered. Just how worried security officials in the state apparatus are about any demonstrations that could get out of control is shown by the fact that on the day of the Bonn debate on counterarmament, police cars were posted in front of the U.S. Embassy and the permanent West German representation.

The GDR state authorities are simultaneously attempting to prevent contacts between East and West Berlin peace groups. According to information from the West Berlin Alternative List (AL), about 100 members of the peace movement,including AL members and even a Berlin deputy, have been refused entry into the GDR since early November.

The people concerned are particularly disappointed because in early November SED General Secretary Erich Honecker received a delegation of the Bonn Greens and the Berlin AL and gave the impression that he understood their dedication to peace.

Now some people in the GDR fear further detentions and arrests. Since Egon Krenz, who for many years was the FDJ chairman, has been responsible for security affairs in the SED Central Committee, stronger measures have obviously been taken. Possibly the 46-year-old climber wants to prove to the other gentlemen in the Politburo that he is not a "dove."

GOVERNMENT AIDS AREAS IN RECEIVING FRG TV

DW200729 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Dec 83 p 3

[Manfred Schell article: "The Struggle Against Western TV Is Ending"]

[Text] The "bigwigs" in the ARD and ZDF television networks who are often not very concerned about the citizens' wishes or protest are now faced -- as a result of a spectacular action by the "GDR" leadership, of all things -- with the question of whether television does not frequently convey a distored picture of life in the FRG. The "GDR" has started to install large antennas and lay television cables which allow the reception of Western television in those regions where this has not been possible due to technical conditions. Reports to this effect initially caused incredulous amazement among responsible people in Bonn. Meanwhile, indications to this effect have become more solid.

In talks with a West German politician, an SED official substantiated the reports: East Berlin, he said, is no longer afraid of Western television. "When Deutschland reports on unemployment, demonstrations, and violence in the FRG, only a few people believe it. When West German television reports these things they believe it."

A major cable installation has been set up in the city of Neubrandenburg, and in the Dresden area similar efforts are also being made. These systems allow the reception of West German programs. A woman who recently visited the FRG reports work to install a television cable in the community of Grossrueckerswalde near Marienburg, close to the CSSR border. She says television cable installations are being offered for a connection fee of M500. She says she can now watch ARD, ZDF, and Munich television with very good reception.

The official reasons given by the SED -- that West German television could have a soothing effect on discontented "GDR" people -- is just one aspect. The East Berlin leadership is aware that -- unlike newspapers -- it does not have a monopoly in the area of electronic media. Every evening millions of people in the "GDR" are informed by FRG television and radio about world events, including events in the communist sphere of influence, which the officially controlled media withold.

The fact that West German television cannot be received for technical reasons in some areas of the "GDR" has led to problems. The Federal Government has information according to which the number of applicants for emigration to the FRG is significantly higher in the Dresden area, where people cannot yet receive West German television, than in other areas.

There is also apparently a connection between the possibility of receiving ARD and ZDF and decisions on the work place and change of residence. The "GDR" peoples, including SED officials, reportedly reluctantly accept transfers to the Dresden or Griefswald areas where they cannot receive West German television. According to government estimates 75-80 percent of "GDR" citizens regularly watch West German television. Measures by the party-state leadership to prevent the reception of West German television have failed in the past.

Efforts by the FDJ to destroy antennas pointed toward the West were also futile, and "GDR" jamming stations were equally unsuccessful. The last jamming station ceased operations at the end of the seventies.

The SED leadership is aware that its efforts in this respect have failed. Erich Honecker admitted this as early as 1974 in an interview with an American news agency: "In the GDR dozens of Western stations can be received because of our geographical location."

The proportion of radios in the "GDR" is similar to that in the FRG. There is hardly any household without a radio. As for the number of households in the "GDR" with television sets, it is proportionately almost as large as it is here, at least concerning black and white television sets -- in 1981 it was 90 percent.

When color television was introduced the "GDR", as the East European states, decided on the French SECAM system, while the FRG decided on the PAL system. Meanwhile, equipment can be found in the "GDR", even though for a lot of money, which converts from PAL to SECAM. There are also television for both systems.

In terms of popularity or interests, the "Heute" and "Tagesschau" news programs, which incidentally precede and follow, respectively "GDR" television's "Aktuelle Kamera," rank first, followed by detective movies or entertainment programs.

SED OFFICIALS ATTEND SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

LD170003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee social science conference on the subject "Inherent Laws of Our Epoch -- Driving Forces and Values of Socialism," which began yesterday continued its work in Berlin today. At the Karl Marx party college, over 800 academics, party and state officials, economic managers, representatives of the armed forces, and representatives of friendly parties are discussing the contribution of social sciences in the GDR to further strengthening the GDR in the wake of the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee.

Discussion on the second day of the conference was opened by Professor Erich Hahn, director of the Institute for Marxist-Leninist Philosophy of the Academy of Social Sciences under the SED Central Committee. He spoke on dialectics in socialism and contradictions as the driving force of development.

Taking part in the conference are members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, and Egon Krenz, and candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Inge Lange.

Professor Dr Gerhard Keil spoke about the necessary cooperation between scientific-technological and social science research. Professor Dr Gerhard Schuessler pointed out that an advanced socialist society is inconceivable without a democratic political system on the broadest possible sociopolitical basis. Professor Dr Lothar Rathmann spoke about the development paths of peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America which are guided by Marxism-Leninism. Everything significant in human feeling and thinking must be formed through the arts in the spirit of socialism, Professor Dr Hans Koch emphasized. Lieutenant General Professor Hans Wiesner dealt with the new situation which has arisen through the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe, and the resulting consequences for socialist national defense. Socialism, as a dynamically developing social order, is the homestead of youth which has surged forward, Professor Dr Gerhart Neuner emphasized. Professor Dr Guenter Schneider called for a higher level of the unity of science and politics in training students.

Professor Dr Karl-Heinz Roeder said that the fight by millions of people against imperialism and war and their social effects has an important basis in the existence and development of socialist democracy.

Professor Dr Heinz Heitzer spoke about the inseparable connection between socialist transformation in the GDR and all progressive efforts and ideas of the past. Professor Dr Winfried Hacker dealt with tasks aimed at increasing productivity and at enhancing individual development. The time since the 10th SED Party Congress (1981) was described by Prof Dr Otto Reinhold as confirmation of the SED's successful economic and social strategy. Ten more contributions to the discussion were submitted in writing. Altogether 19 academics spoke at the conference. Kurt Hager finally spoke about questions of theory and practice in the work of social sciences and their use for solving current domestic and foreign affairs tasks.

At the end of the conference the participants approved a letter to Erich Honecker in which they promised to make an active contribution in the fight for peace and overall strengthening of socialism in the spirit of the seventh SED Central Committee meeting. The impressive record presented by the plenum was an expression of the creative forces of the people, who have faith in what the party says. One essential task of social sciences must be to open up the findings of Marxist-Leninist theory still more comprehensively for the greater efficiency of work in all areas of social life.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS ENGINEERING COLLEGE

AU161206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpt] On Wednesday Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, visited the college of engineering in Cottbus. Together with Werner Walde, Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, and Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school matters, and Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy chairman for national defense and head of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, he acquainted himself with the education of the university cadres for the civil and military construction sectors.

TISCH VISITS STERN RADIO VEB IN BERLIN

AU160810 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Dec 83 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Berlin -- On Tuesday the trade union shop stewards of the Stern Radio VEB in Berlin decided on demanding goals for the competition for the GDR's 35th anniversary. At their general assembly, at which they cordially welcomed Harry Tisch, FDGB National Executive Committee chairman and SED Central Committee Politburo member, they stressed the will of the 1,762 working people of the Berlin production plants to contribute to further strengthening the GDR with the largest increase in performance and efficiency to date.

In his concluding address Harry Tisch stressed the importance of the competition decision, with which the working people of the Stern Radio VEB are facing the new, greater tasks of the 1984 plan full of energy and optimism. The decision demonstrates the high political sense of responsibility, the great will for performance, the resourcefulness, and the commitment of the trade unionists. Concerning the international situation the speaker stressed: "With the commencement of the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons of the United States in the FRG and other NATO states such as Great Britain and Italy, a new situation has arisen.

Completely ignoring the strong world wide protest -- in the FRG along three-fourths of the population are against this deployment -- the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism have conjured up a new round of the arms race, further complicated the international situation, and increased the danger of war." It is therefore necessary now more than ever before, to universally strengthen the socialist fatherland, the GDR.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC BLOC MEETS 12 DEC

AU160751 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Dec 83 pp 1,2

[ADN report]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [12 December] the Central Democratic Bloc of the parties and mass organizations held a session in Berlin under the leadership of the National Democratic Party, which holds that function under the rotation system. The joint preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR's founding were discussed. It was reaffirmed in unison that justice must be done to this significant event with high performances in the national economy and in all other spheres of social life and that our socialist fatherland must be further strengthened.

The Central Democratic Bloc condemned the deployment of new nuclear U.S. intermediate-range missiles on the territories of the FRG and of other West European states and approved the military countermeasures of the GDR, in agreement with the Soviet Union, to prevent any violation of the military strategic equilibrium between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and to thus work for the preservation of peace. As in the past, the GDR consistently continues its policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to which there is no reasonable alternative. The increased dangers to peace require precisely now new efforts in the struggle for peace.

At the session, Joachim Hermann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave an account of the measures envisaged by all political forces for the worthy preparation of the 35th GDR anniversary.

During the discussion the representatives of the parties and mass organizations of the Central Democratic Bloc stressed that the GDR citizens, regardless of their social origins, concepts of the world, or religious creeds, firmly support the policy of the party of the workers and, filled with optimism, are tackling the tasks staked out for 1984.

The floor in the debate was taken by Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the German Democratic Peasant Party; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the German Liberal Democratic Party; Wolfgang Heyl, CSU deputy chairman; Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Kurt Zahn, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Federal Executive; Hannelore Hauschild, secretary of the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany; Dr Heinrich Gemkow, vice president of the GDR Cultural Association; and by Guenter Hartmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Main Committee of the NDP.

FINANCE MINISTER HETENYI INTERVIEWED ON BUDGET

LD170745 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Interview with Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi in connection with a session of the Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly by correspondent Katalin Kondor; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kondor] Is there any item at all in the budget on which we can spend more next year than we have this year?

[Hetenyi] Of course. The budget has some basic tasks. The best known of these are the health, social, educational and cultural tasks, as well as payments by social security. These expenses continue to increase. The health, social and educational expenses will grow by more than 6 percent, and the expenses of social security by more than 10 percent.

[Kondor] Will we feel this? Won't price rises take away this 6 percent extra?

[Hetenyi] This will not be felt by the individual child going to school, or the individual patient going into the hospital and saying: Yes, I feel that more money is being spent now. We will feel this insofar as new schools and new hospitals will be built and there will be room for more people. Service conditions will not be getting worse. We hope that we have created a base for this. In this way we will of course feel, for example, that there are more children of general school age. In spite of this, the proportion of schools teaching in shifts will be reduced, and more children will be admitted to day-time homes. In these respects an improvement will be seen. We have no opportunity to increase expenses on one distinct service. We can be happy if these expenses can be kept in level with the price rises.

[Kondor] May I ask the opposite of this: In which respects will we have to tighten our belts?

[Hetenyi] This may refer on the one hand to the enterprise, and on the other hand to the citizen. I do not think the budgetary policy will directly affect the individual citizen. This means that there is no new resolution taking away anything from the benefits or services enjoyed by citizens. Citizens will feel that, according to plan, all incomes will increase on average no more than prices will -- and this is about 7-8 percent, as we already know. There will be certain rises in wages, but people will say they do not feel it. As we know, this is a psychological question. Enterprises will feel that support given earlier has decreased. At the same time, there are, of course, places where support will increase. Unfortunately, I would say, this is in the productive sphere, and support of this kind would be unnecessary if we ran our enterprises more competitively.

[Kondor] It was mentioned in the debate of the Industrial Committee that enterprises having losses through their own fault will be treated more strictly.

[Hetenyi] It will be further disputed, I think, which enterprises are performing poorly through their own fault. I myself think that there are several enterprises still unable to get rid of low efficiency in spite of several attempts. In these cases we have to make a decision. But such a process has two sides. We would like to create more opportunities for those enterprises which are efficient thanks to their own efforts, and we can provide this greater opportunity only if money is not taken away by the inefficient ones.

[Kondor] As far as agriculture is concerned, everybody knows about the damages caused by drought. You mentioned in your own contribution to the committee session that there are problems which will continue to exist in the next year as well. What are these?

[Hetenyi] I think that we have achieved enough in the last few months so that drought damages have not paralyzed the continuous work of agricultural plants. The preparations for next year's production are properly underway. Certain problems in agriculture receive greater emphasis than before. This is not connected with droughts. On the one hand, it is a good thing that thanks to the level of production, supply and demand and already balanced. Supply is even leading in certain areas. Farms should take this into consideration when they plan their production. If they produce expensively or not in very good quality something that is already on the market in abundance, they should stop doing it and look toward some other produce. The best known example of this is apple growing, where some old plantations have to be cut out because they are not effective any more. It is my conviction that Hungary is capable of producing a sufficient quantity of basic products for home consumption, and the country must do so. But in some branches this effectiveness of production has to be greatly improved; for example, in the sugar industry. The good level existing in wheat and corn production should be achieved in these branches, too.

[Kondor] More economic production is needed in both industry and agriculture, right?

[Hetenyi] Yes. We used to express it this way. But to avoid misunderstanding, I must add that stricter conditions are also set for governmental and state organs. We have introduced a number of organizational changes. Budgetary economy proved to be outdated in many respects. Measures were taken, for example, to increase personal interest in certain budgetary establishments and to stop traditional spending. Institutions must think about opportunities to produce their own incomes. Incomes of budgetary establishments have been growing recently. Most people think of the health service and schools when we speak about budgetary institutions. I must add right now that I am not speaking about these, but mainly about institutions offering economic services.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT -- The Soviet Friendship Society [SFS] delegation led by its president Zinaida Kruglova which took part in the Budapest consultations of the socialist countries' Soviet Friendship Societies visited the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF] on Friday. Imre Posgay, first secretary of the PPF led the group which exchanged information with their discussion partners about the most important timely tasks facing their respective movements and organizations. They reviewed the major questions of the international situation. Following the talks, Imre Posgay and Zinaida Kruglova signed an agreement which sets down in writing the forms of cooperation between the PPF and the SFS in the struggle for peace and arms reductions. They decided to mutually inform each other about their achievements in the building of socialism and communism and to strengthen and nurture the relations between their two peoples. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Dec 83 p 3 WA]

DEPUTY JUSTICE MINISTER REPLACED -- Adam Bonifert, deputy minister of justice, has been replaced. Although he already owned an apartment in Budapest, the deputy minister asked for and received a newly built one and then sold his cooperative apartment for a large sum. He therefore gained an illegal material benefit of a significant size. In addition, for 2 years, he had the institutions under his supervision doing various work for his own benefit, thus abusing his official powers. [Text] [Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 200 GMT 18 Dec 83 LD]

RZECZPOSPOLITA REPORTS 6 DEC URBAN CONFERENCE

AU151655 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Dec 83 p 4

["Transcript" of the 6 December press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists in the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Robert Strybel, POLISH-AMERICAN JOURNAL: Minister, is your government contemplating a change in its attitude toward Lech Walesa and his activities in connection with his appeal yesterday that Western sanctions against Poland should be lifted?

Urban: I see no reason for any change in that attitude. May I remind you that General Jaruzelski speaking to miners on 3 December said that the Poles who continue to keep quiet on the subject of sanctions, especially those who support them, are the most ugly Poles and that they have found themselves in a blind alley. Perhaps they will try to get out of this situation by lying, the general said. He then said that it is better late than never. What is more, it is the Polish Government's duty not to wait, but to demand that Polish citizens give up attitudes conflicting with the vital interests of the people and the state. In the light of these words it is, of course, better that Mr Walesa has changed his position on U.S. sanctions, which he supported previously. Changing his attitude is better than not changing it. However, this issue has no connection with real Polish-American relations and with sanctions. You can put various interpretations on the about-face made by Mr Walesa. You can assume that Walesa has supported the U.S. sanctions and that he has noticed that in this way he has found himself at odds with public opinion in Poland and has not increased his popularity. But since he wants to be popular he has decided to wriggle himself out of this situation and to save face. You can also speculate to the effect that the United States has realized that it has suffered a fiasco because its sanctions have failed to achieve its political aims, even though they have created very serious economic difficulties for Poland, as we explained at the press conference attended by Ministers Nesterowicz and Dlugosz. What is more, instead of gaining influence on the course of events in Poland, which the United States will continue to do, it is losing its influence on this course. [sentence as published] As General Jaruzelski said, the United States is evacuating itself by itself from Poland. In the light of this one can assume that the United States is looking for a way out of the policy of sanctions without losing face. Telling the Polish people that some secondary sanctions such as, for example, the sanction on fishing, might be lifted is a symptom of that. In the light of these U.S. attempts one could assume that, abandoning his support for the U.S. sanctions, Walesa went through the motion of fulfilling a U.S. order namely, that he should make it easier for himself and for the U.S. Government to save face and to enable it to say that it is beginning to relax some sanctions in response to Walesa's appeal. However, such an assumption is not justified because Mr. Damm, assistant secretary of state, said yesterday: We have given to understand what our conditions are. In fact, these conditions concern political prisoners, but our position on this score has not changed. That was the reply to the question on whether the U.S. Government accepts Walesa's viewpoint. This means that Mr Damm said that he did not accept Walesa's viewpoint. Another question put to Damm was: At his press conference Walesa drew attention to the fact that sanctions are really damaging the Polish economy and are hitting at the Polish people. It is true that Walesa did not say this at that press conference, but this is what that journalist from public television [last two words in English] said to Damm. Was not that the aim of the sanctions? that journalist asked. Damm replied: Certainly the aim of sanctions was to demonstrate that the way the Russians behave does not pay -- I do not know why the Russians were brought into this -- [remark between dashes is Urban's] that sanctions have to be paid for, and that this affects the living conditions of individual Poles. Damm also said: I do not know whether a majority of Poles share Lech Walesa's position in this regard -- the present position which has suddenly turned against the sanctions. It is certain, Damm continued, that many people in the United

States who sympathize with Poland do not share this position. This means that Damm has assessed Walesa as someone whom Polish public opinion does not regard as credible, although the U.S. Government has described him as the only credible representative of public opinion. Damm also rejected the offer made by Walesa at his press conference to the effect that only those sanctions should be lifted about which the U.S. Government has publicly given to understand that it would like to lift. Walesa kept talking about fish and about the Polish Air Lines. Asked whether after Walesa's statement the U.S. Government would again take a look at its sanctions Damm said: "We must have some reasons to change our position." This means that in a way he pushed Walesa aside. It is hard for me to state whether Walesa continues to fulfill the orders of U.S. policy as he did before, or whether his appeal is an attempt to save himself from the social indignation he has created in Poland when he approved the policy of sanctions in his talks with U.S. politicians. I am hard put to answer this question.

From the viewpoint of Polish policy these things are not crucial. Our position has been stated in our note to the U.S. Government. The note states that sanctions must be lifted unconditionally and totally before Polish-American relations can improve. No partial actions in this regard will change the crux of the matter in our mutual relations. Our note also details the requirements concerning cooperation to remove the damage done to our country by the U.S. sanctions. The Polish Government has stated its position in that note. I am saying this in connection with Damm's statement. As for all those capers cut by Walesa, I do not know whether at present they can be subjected to a rational political analysis or whether they require first of all a psychological analysis.

Douglas Stanglin, NEWSWEEK: Representatives of Polish television were present at Walesa's conference yesterday. Does this mean that the Polish Government is somehow changing its approach to Walesa as a completely private individual? If so, why?

Urban: Sir, as a spokesman for the government I act on behalf of the government only within the terms of the authority given to me. This is what the government decree states with regard to the job of the government spokesman. That is why your question whether a TV reporter represented the government at that conference and whether his presence signifies a change in policy seem all the more nonsensical to me. The reporter in question simply represented his own professional interest. He was interested in whatever was happening at the time and he certainly did not represent any political plan of the TV administration, let alone the government.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Could you detail the tasks and aims of the new committee headed by General Kiszczak? This committee is to deal with the issue of public order and social discipline.

Urban: First of all I wish to state that the Polish Government, which is a rather large body, does its job with the help of various specialized agencies. Some of such agencies are the Sociopolitical Committee, the Food Economy Council, the Commission for Combating Profiteering, the Family Commission, the Youth Committee, the Trade Union Committee, and so on. A new important agency is the one you have in mind -- the Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. The problems listed in the name of this committee are dealt with and attended to by very many state, government, and nongovernment bodies. What we wanted to do was to integrate these bodies so that all activities promote the same aims and that the methods of activity are jointly devised.

Hella Pick, THE GUARDIAN: There are three parts to my question. First, could you tell us in connection with the deployment of new U.S. weapons in Western Europe whether there has been any mention and consideration of the possibility of deploying nuclear weapons in Poland? Second, could you tell us whether a summit meeting of the

Warsaw Pact countries is being contemplated and whether it will take place? Third, could you tell us whether General Jaruzelski will go to Moscow in the near future to collect the awards bestowed on him?

Urban: Poland is ready to make such a contribution to the efforts to counter the U.S. attempt to change the balance of power in Europe that will be required for its defense and the defense of the entire Warsaw Pact. It is making such a contribution. As for various individual solutions, they are subjected to consultations among the Warsaw Pact states as soon as it is necessary to apply these solutions. As for a summit meeting, preparations are continuing for such a meeting, which will be exclusively dedicated to economic matters. Of course, if it is necessary to hold another summit meeting or to expand the agenda of the economic meeting, then it will be possible to speak of another kind of summit meeting. At the moment, a meeting of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries is continuing. It is deliberating on the questions connected with the present military-political siuation that has developed in Europe, following the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. As for your third question about General Jaruzelski's trip to Moscow, I can tell you that Polish-Soviet relations are very active as attested to by the very important recent visit to Poland of a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Premier Baybakov. Very important economic decisions were made during that visit. At present these decisions are being further developed and translated into specific measures. I think that there will be a Polish-Soviet summit meeting when it has been properly prepared and when it has become necessary in order to cap the present intensive activities in the field of mutual cooperation.

Kevin Ruane: To dispel some doubts and obscurities of some weeks ago, could you tell us whether there is any chance that Chairman Yuriy Andropov might come to Warsaw to bestow the Order of Lenin or some other decoration on General Jaruzelski?

Urban: Comrade Andropov will always be welcome in Warsaw. But the thing is that you have asked about a visit that you have arranged yourself. And you have youself devised the purpose of such a visit in the bargain. How can a government spokesman reply to questions so construed?

Lars Persson, EXPRESSEN: PAP reported yesterday that General Jaruzelski, chairman of the National Defense Committee, had given orders to those operational groups that will be active countrywide. I would like to know the composition of the committee, who is its deputy chairman, and what are its functions?

Urban: You have confused two institutions. One of them is the operational groups, which are composed of delegated representatives of the Armed Forces, the law-keeping force, and the state administrations, as well as representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] trade unions, and other organizations. There are many such groups and their composition is rather varied, depending on their tasks, which they implement with the help of experts, advisors, control institutions, such as the Supreme Chamber of Control, and so on. The Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline is something else. It is a government body. The government decree states that members of that body will be appointed by the premier on the motion of the committee chairman -- General Kiszczak. Insofar as I know the general still has not submitted the candidates for the committee. That is why the only person appointed to the committee is its chairman.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: I think, Minister, your answer to my colleague's question is inaccurate. It seems that my colleagues asked about the National Defense Committee headed by General Jaruzelski. He asked for the composition of this committee and for the number of its meetings since its inception.

Urban: At my preceding conference I said that the National Defense Committee has been in existence for many years, that it has not been set up anew, and that its composition is a secret.

The purpose of the modification to the legislation on the committee has not been to set up a new institution. Its purpose was to change its site and some important elements of its statute. The Sejm has appointed a chairman of this committee. It has been decided that the State Council will appoint committe deputy chairmen and will define the procedure of appointing committee members.

Krzysztof Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: The session of the joint commission has been postponed several times. Does this not attest to a stalemate in Church-state relations? Actually the two sides have little to say to each other, and what remains for them to do is to part or to quarrel.

Urban: I do not evaluate the state-Church relations in the way you do. I do not think these relations have reached a stalemate. Nor do I think that the state and the Church want to part or to quarrel. I do not know where you have gotten such ideas. There are many issues that have to be settled between the state and the Church. If at some moment some meeting does not take place, this does not necessarily signify a stalemate. It may signify that work is continuing on either side on some specific issues. For example, the state has presented to the Church draft legislation on foundations and the Church continues to analyze it. I do not say that this is the reason why the joint commission did not hold a meeting recently. I am saying this as an example.

What I want to say with regard to a matter is that the ideas of some Western press media to set the Polish state and the Church at loggerheads at any price are encountering failures. In this connection I have in mind the list of 69 or 89 -- I do not remember -- priests that I did refute. I mean to say that such a list does not at all exist. As far as I know from the reports published by some Western papers, competent representatives of the Church have denied the existence of that list, but the West continues to harp on this matter in order to affect state-Church relations in Poland.

Hella Pick: In his speech yesterday General Kiszczak mentioned the activities of NATO embassies. He said embassies. One can assume that he had the U.S. Embassy in mind, but perhaps he had other embassies in mind. If so, which ones? He also gave to understand that some restrictions would be raised with regard to contacts between Polish citizens and these embassies. Could you tell us what kind of restrictions?

Urban: Yes, it is true that not only the U.S. Embassy engages in activities that are at odds with diplomatic work. I will not list other embassies because mentioning them represents a certain formal-political act. What we usually do is to confidentially inform embassies through diplomatic channels about what we regard as reprehensible activities before we make a public statement. Some embassies continue to very extensively penetrate Polish affairs that are not connected with the mutual relations with the countries in question. I can say that even a certain specialization exists in this regard, that is, there is a division of tasks among the embassies of some NATO countries. We can see this division in diplomatic work. What we do is to take the necessary measures to protect our official and state secrets. We continue to safeguard our interests by suitably regulating contacts with representatives of the state and economic structures. We will continue to do this in a special way as long as the countries concerned continue their unfriendly policy toward Poland and as long as those contacts are not used to get to know Poland for friendly purposes, but for penetration and for unfriendly and aggressive purposes. At the same time, I want to stress once again that we apply different yardsticks in our attitude to various embassies and that this is not related to a different system of a given country or to its membership of an opposing supranational organization. The simple truth is that we take the appropriate view of contacts with the embassies of those countries whose policy toward Poland is particularly aggressive. This is because we do not want to support that aggressive policy.

Kevin Ruane: Two questions. Could you, minister, give an estimate of the number of the priests who you say are looked on with distrust by the authorities. Could their number be in the vicinity of the circulated 69? Second question: A few days ago it was reported that Mrs Walentinowicz and Mr Switon had been detained in the Wujek coal mine. Could you explain this report and tell us what has happened to these people?

Urban: I can give you an exact number of the priests in question. At present 11 penal proceedings are in progress against priests in Poland. They include four proceedings for political defenses. Other proceedings have nothing to do with what the ladies and gentlemen gathered here might be interested in. On the other hand, the Polish state is interested in all crimes. In three cases charges have been preferred by the prosecutor. These are the cases of Reverend Jankowski from Gdansk, Reverend Wazny from Lublin, and Reverend Wokotrub from Weiebodzin. As for Reverend Popieluszko, investigations into his case are still continuing. The other seven cases concern common crimes.

Kevin Ruane: Anyone else?

Urban: Just a minute please, I have still not answered your second question. As for how many priests are looked on with distrust by the authorities I am unable to tell you because it is impossible to count such cases. The simple truth is that various local authorities may bear various grudges, even quite justified ones, against priests. What I am talking about are legal measures and the cases that involve suspicion that the law has been violated. As for political grudges, they may be very extensive.

As a result of an illegal meeting in front of the Wujek coalmine, where some 100 people gathered on 4 December, three persons -- Kazimierz Switon, Anna Walentynowicz, and Stanislaw Wygleda -- were detained. The Katowice prosecutor has proposed that investigations should be instituted against these persons and that they should bear penal responsibility for instigating actions to create public unrest or riots. This is the legal position of this case. The factual position is that these persons are or have been in detention. At noon today it becamse 48 hours since their detention, but I do not know whether they have been released or detained. The prosecutor must decide within 48 hours whether detention is to continue. If not, then the persons must be released. I came here at noon, so I do not know what the situation is.

OSLO PAPER CARRIES WALESA NOBEL ADDRESS

PM161654 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Dec 83 p 6

[Text of Lech Walesa's Nobel Peace Prize address: "Brotherhood and Hope"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: The recipient of the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize now addressing you is a Polish worker from the Gdansk Shipyard, one of the organizers of the independent trade union movement in Poland. It would be easiest for me to say that I am not worthy of this great distinction. Nevertheless, I must recall the day when the news of the prize spread across my country, the moments of excitement when so many people were genuinely happy about the prize in which they felt themselves to be morally and spiritually included. When I think of this I am forced to say that I see the prize as testimony that the movement to which I have given all my strength has served people well.

I receive the prize with full respect for its status and at the same time recognizing that it is not being given to me personally, but it is a prize to Solidarity, to the people, and to the causes for which we have fought and continue to fight in a spirit of peace and justice.

I have no desire other than that the awarding of the prize may be able to serve the cause of peace and justice. In my country as well as in the rest of the world.

The first words with which I will address you are words I have known since childhood: Peace to all men of goodwill. Everywhere and to all. In the north and south, the east and west.

I belong to a people that has often had the wind of history against it during the last few centuries. When the border gates fell under the pressure from foreign armies and force robbed us of our independent state, silence or sympathy followed the cause of Poland. Our national history has often implanted a feeling of bitterness and powerlessness in us but above all, it has given and still gives a strong lesson on the importance of hope.

When I thank you for being awarded the prize, I would like first and foremost to express thanks because it helps to strengthen Polish hope. The hope of a people who throughout the whole of the twentieth century has been unwilling to accept the loss of its independence and who has fought for it, in a struggle which has also been about other nations' freedom. The hope, those stirrings and defeats in the course of the last 40 years -- which also embrace my life -- is marked by the dramatic dates 1944, 1956, 1970, 1976, 1980.

When I make reference here to the course of my own life it is because I feel that the prize has been awarded to me as one among many.

My youth coincided with the years when Poland was being rebuilt from the ashes and ruins of the war. During the war my people never allowed themselves to be cowed and they had to pay the highest price. I belong to the generation of workers who, after being moved from rural areas, had the opportunity to acquire training and work in industry where they became aware of their own rights and their own importance. It was a time when the workers' and the farmers' expections came to life, but it was also a time of injustice, humiliation, and lost illusions. I was 13 years old when the workers' desperate struggle for bread and freedom was so bloodily put down in Poznan in June 1956. -- The boy who lost his life in Poznan at that time -- his name was Romek Strzalkowski -- was also 13 years old, and 25 years later Solidarity called for his memory to be held in honor. In December 1970, when the towns on the Baltic coast saw protests by workers, I was a worker at the Gdansk shipyard and was one of those who organized the strike. The memory of the comrades who were killed then, the bitter memory of violence and despair, will remain with me for as long as I live. A few years later, in June 1976, the workers' strike at Radom and Ursus was a new experience which not only strengthened consciousness that workers' demands and expectations were just, but also demonstrated the need for solidarity. This conviction led me in the summer of 1978 to the Free Trade Unions, one of the groups of brave and self-sacrificing people who had come forward to defend the workers' right to dignity.

In July and August 1980 a wave of strikes moved across Poland. The strikes were about considerably more than simple material conditions. Then, in the moments of struggle, my path led back to the shipyard. The whole country supported Gdansk and Szczecin. We signed agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie: Solidarity was founded.

The major Polish strikes that I am speaking of here were events of a very special kind. They bore the marks of the threatening circumstances under which they took place and of the goals that were set. The Polish workers stepped forward as the nation's representatives.

When I remember the course of my own life I must speak of coercion, hate and lies. The lessons from these experiences, however, have been that only if we refrain from resorting to violence and coercion can we resist them. In the assessment of these years the Gdansk agreement is a major document, and nothing can erase that.

The social agreements of 1980 have their roots in the workers' courage, reason, and solidarity. At the time both sides recognized that it was necessary to reach an understanding so that blood should no longer flow. The agreements were and remain a model that shows the way forward, the only one able to give us a chance -- between violence and the desperate fight without any way out. The awareness that we had raised a just cause and that we had to find a peaceful solution gave us strength and a feeling for what limits it was possible to accept. What previously had seemed impossible became reality: We won our right to organize ourselves in trade unions, independent of the authorities, created and shaped by the workers themselves.

Our association -- Solidarity -- became a broad movement for moral and social liberation. Freed from fear and passivity the people wanted repairs [utbedringer]. We waged a difficult struggle for our existence. That was and still is the country's great chance. I believe that it is also a chance for the state, which ideally would like to base itself on the cooperation of its citizens.

As a trade union movement Solidarity never aimed to win power and never opposed constitutional order. Throughout our 15 months of legal existence we were never responsible for anyone being killed or injured. Our movement underwent a stormy development. We had to wage an unending struggle for our rights and our ability to act, and we imposed strict limits on ourselves. Our movement's program is based on fundamental rights and moral injunctions. Its strength -- its only and fundamental strength -- is solidarity among the workers, the ingelligentsia, and the farmers; that is the solidarity of the people; solidarity among people who want a life in dignity, truth, freedom, in respect for the dictates of conscience.

Let silence cover what has happened since. Silence also speaks.

In this place, and on such an occasion as the presentation of the Nobel Peace Price, one thing must nevertheless be said: The Polish people have neither allowed themselves to be broken nor entered into the road of violence and fratricide.

We do not accept coercion. We will not accept being robbed of trade union freedom. We will not accept that people are imprisoned for their convictions. The prision gates must be opened: Those who have been sentenced for their defense of trade union rights and human rights must be set free. The trials that have been prepared against 11 of our movement's leading activisits must not take place. All those in prison -- they may have either been sentenced or arrested for trade union activities or for their convictions -- must be allowed to return to their families and be given an opportunity to live and work in their home country.

The road we have chosen is the defense of our rights and our dignity and equally a defense against losing ourselves in hatred.

Poland's historical experience, showed so clearly through the Nobel Prize, is a heavy and dramatic experience. Nevertheless, I believe that it is an experience that points toward the future. What has happened in people's consciousness and has shaped their views will not allow itself either to be destroyed or broken. It will persist and it will remain standing.

We are the inheritors of the nation's deepest wishes which mean that it has never been transformed into a mass without will. We want to live in recognition of the fact that law is law and justice is justice; that our hard work has meaning and is not wasted, that our culture may develop in freedom. As a nation we have a right to decide things for ourselves, to shape our own lives. This is something that does not threaten anyone. We are a nation that feels responsibility for its fate in today's complex world.

I still take the view -- despite everything, despite what has happened in my country in the last 2 years -- that we are fated to being forced to come to an understanding and that the major problems in the Polish situation can only be solved through the authorities' real dialogue with society.

During his last visit to his home country Pope John Paul II spoke of this in the following words: "Why do the working people of Poland -- and for that matter throughout the world -- have a right to such a dialogue? Because a person who works is not only a tool for production but the creative element which has priority in the whole of the production process. Through his work the human being becomes the real master over his place of work, the work process, the fruits of work and their distribution. Man is ready to go without only if he sees himself as a real part of decisionmaking and is able to influence the just distribution of what is produced jointly."

It is exactly this feeling that we lack. Nothing can be built on tiredness, bitterness and powerlessness. He who has once felt solidarity and breathed in the air of freedom will never allow himself to be broken. A dialogue is possible and we have a right to it. The wall of events that have taken place cannot be allowed to be an insurmountable obstacle. It is my innermost hope that my country will win back its historical chance for peaceful developments, that Poland will show the world that it is dialogue and not the use of force which points the way out of the most diffuclt situations. We are ready for dialogue. We are also ready at any time to submit our arguments and demands to the judgement of society. I have no doubts about what the people's decision will be.

It is my view that the nations of the world have the right to a dignified life. I believe that the rights of individuals, of families, and other social groups -- sooner or later -- will be respected in all latitudes. Respect for human and citizens' rights in Poland, respect for our national identity, are in Europe's interest. For an untroubled Poland is in Europe's interest, and Polish expectations of freedom will not be destroyed. Dialogue in Poland is the only way to internal peace and it is therefore an essential element in the work for peace in Europe. I know that Poland's cause has given rise to and still gives rise to feelings of solidarity throughout the world. From this podium I would like to express my thanks to all who help Poland and the Poles. Allow me also to express the wish that our cause -- which is one of dialogue and respect for human rights -- is supported by positive attitudes. My country finds itself in a fundamentally threatening economic situation. This has dramatic repercussions for the living standards of the Polish family. The continuing economic crisis in Poland could also have repercussions for the rest of Europe. It is necessary to help Poland; it is worthwhile doing so.

I see the modern world through the eyes of a worker, a worker who comes from a peopie weighed down by the experiences of war. It is my wish that the earth on which I live be free from the threat of annihilation in a nuclear war and from the unchecked arms race. It is my wish that peace should not be viewed in isolation from the freedom due to all nations. That is what I wish and that is what I pray for.

I said earlier that it is absolutely necessary to reach understanding and dialogue in Poland. I believe the same can be said of the world as a whole: We must talk together, not slam the doors, not do anything that can block the chances of an agreement. And we must remember that the only lasting peace is one based on justice and moral order.

In many places in the world people are searching for a road to unite these two basic values: peace and justice. These values are essential and inseparable elements in the life of societies. Every people, every society has a right to them. It is impossible to fully solve any conflict if no efforts are made to follow this road. Our times demand an understanding of what ideas are the people's preoccupations.

Our road, our heavy lessons, have shown the world the value of solidarity between people. When I receive the honorable decoration which is the Nobel Peace Prize I think of those with whom I feel solidarity:

-- first, those who in the struggle for workers' and citizens' rights in my country made the supreme sacrifice -- their lives;

-- my comrades who paid for their struggle in defense of Solidarity with their freedom, who have received prison sentences or are awaiting trial;

-- my fellow countrymen who in the Solidarity movement saw the fulfillment of their hopes as workers and citizens; who bear privations and humiliations, who are able to unite courage and contemplation; those who are true to our cause;

-- all those throughout the world who fight for workers' and trade union rights, for the dignity of the working man, for human rights.

On the memorial raised near the Gdansk Shipyard in honor of those who fell in December 1970 we placed the following words from the Book of Psalms:

"The Lord will give strength to his people; the Lord will give his people the blessing of peace."

Let these words be our greeting for brotherhood and hope.

PZPR POLITBURO, SD PRESIDIUM IN JOINT SESSION

AU191237 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The 13 December joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the SD Central Committee Presidium evaluated the implementation of the 1980 decisions on developing services and small-scale production.

The session noted that the early implementation of the economic reform principles with regard to small-scale production and the legal solutions adopted by the Sejm and the government had created lasting foundations for the functioning and future development of this production, which is being encouraged by the militant inspiring and organizational activities of the PZPR organizations and SD cells. In 1981-83 many joint meetings of the PZPR and SD voivodship committees and their executive bodies and presidiums, as well as sessions of the people's councils were devoted to the development of small-scale production and services.

The economic results achieved by small-scale production in 1981-83 have confirmed that this production is able to adjust itself to the difficult conditions of economic management. In particular it should be stressed that the state's local industries, production cooperatives, which include the production by disabled and the blind people, and trades have rapidly increased the production of the goods in demand, especially of light industry goods and household articles. These generally positive trends went hand in hand with negative trends, especially in the field of services for the population, which have diminished. The session also criticized poor efforts being made to expand cottage production and to reactivate the state local industries.

The session agreed that it is necessary to intensify activities of the small-scale production workshops, including the cooperatives and cooperative unions, in order to offer more services and to improve their availability and quality.

These activities should be actively supported by state central and local administrative bodies and should be encouraged by changes in the systems-type mechanisms of the economic reform. At the same time the PZPR Politburo and the SD Presidium stressed the need to boost the effectiveness of the efforts to curb excessive increases in the prices for goods and services and to intensify the struggle against profiteering, parasitism, and getting rich from the working people. The session emphasized that the consistently implemented taxation solutions and fiscal control should ensure that incomes develop correctly and that the principles of socialist justice are observed.

The session noted that it is necessary to develop the correct proportions between the level of wages in the socialized economy and the incomes in the nonsocialized sector. The negative examples in this regard continue to meet with the justified criticism made by the workers class. The crucial changes in the taxation system valid for the Polonia enterprises and for trades, as well as control checks over the outlets run by commission agents, help to eliminate those irregularities.

The session stressed the need for better exploiting small-scale production, including trades, to increase more rapidly the production of consumer goods and services, to expand cooperation that is economically justified, and to increase exports. This is of crucial significance for effectively overcoming the crisis, stabilizing the economy, and better meeting the needs of society. That is why it is necessary to continue to look for possibilities for increasing the share of small-scale production in the overall industrial production, which can be done by enhancing the range of consumer goods and services, by expanding services for farming and food production, by intensifying the production of building materials and services, by exploiting scrap and by byproducts, by stimulating export production, and so on.

The PZPR Politburo and the SD Presidium adopted a joint stand on more fully exploiting the development possibilities applying to small-scale production in order to better meet the needs of the population and to ease the difficulties attendant upon the living conditions of citizens. They also decided to submit the problems of small-scale production and services to the Sejm in 1984.

PZPR LEADERS ATTEND VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

LD200033 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The accountability-electoral campaign in the party has entered the final phase. The first voivodship conferences have started. Activities of party organizations in 1981-83 are being assessed and the tasks for the new term of office are being defined. Members of the party leadership are attending the deliberations: Miroslaw Milewski is in Biala Podlaska, Jan Glowczyk in Czestochowa, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak in Jelenia Gora. At the same time party voivodship committees are holding deliberations in Lomza, Opole, Pila, and Zamosc. They are preparing materials for the PZPR accountability-electoral conferences.

GLEMP 'WARNS' PRIESTS, 'DISAVOWS' SOLIDARITY LINE

NC191642 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Dec 19 (AFP) -- Roman Catholic Primate of Poland Jozef Cardinal Glemp has warned priests against political activity, as well as implicitly disavowing the line of the underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union by deploring the use of "unchristian" and "suicidal" slogans. He did so in a Christmas and New Year's message to Polish Catholics. A copy of the message was received here today by Western correspondents.

"In this difficult and historic moment for the nation," the message said, "The Church views its duty with humility, and the Episcopate will warn priests not to concern themselves with politics, in conformity with the laws of the apostolic capital."

Poland, it said, "must not give birth to an incendiary flash," adding that "the Church will use all its strength to that end, convinced that it is its duty to defend all human life." Faced with this international threat, the message said, "We must, in our natal home, attenuate complaints, mutual accusations, curses, and actions harmful to one's fellows." This was seen as a condemnation of the demonstrations called for last Friday by the Solidarity leadership, which met with little response.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD191211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polisn 1105 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation flew into Warsaw today. It includes Deputy Premier Ziya Nuriyev. The program of the visit contains talks on the directional trends of further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the field of agriculture and food economy. The Soviet guests will visit several voivodships, look at farms, factories producing for the food economy, agricultural produce processing plants, and agricultural scientific research establishments. In December this year [as received], we recall, a Polish delegation, including the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, was in the Soviet Union. The Soviet guests' stay here is a return visit; it will enable the continuation of the talks begun in Moscow.

Plenary Polish-Soviet talks began this morning at the Council of Ministers office. The Polish side is led by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 19 Dec 83 reports: "the Soviet delegation has been received by Kazimierz Barcikowski and Zbigniew Messner. The guests also held talks with Manfred Gorywoda. In December last year a Polish delegation headed by Roman Malinowski visited the Soviet Union."]

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PAR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD191413 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] In the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw the 11th National Congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society has begun a 2-day session. Representatives of the supreme authorities of the party and the state are in the Hall, among them Wojciech Jaruzelski. Delegations from the societies for friendship with the Soviet Union from the fraternal socialist countries are also present. The organization's achievements in the propagation of the ideas of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union are to be assessed.

During a break in the session, the participating delegations paid homage to the memory of the heroes of World War II who liberated our country from fascist occupation. Bouquets of flowers were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the mausoleum cemetery for soldiers of the Soviet Army.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PAPANDREOU VISIT

Ceausescu Toast at Dinner

AU191122 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner for Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Bucharest on 17 December]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister Papandreou, gentlemen and comrades and friends, I would like to express my satisfaction and that of Socialist Romania's leadership for the positive relations between Romania and Greece and for the friendly visit you are paying to our country and I would like to convey to you warm greetings and welcome wishes. This new visit you are paying to Romania and the talks we are conducting during it tellingly demonstrate the upward course of Romanian-Greek cooperation.

Romanian-Greek cooperation and relations stem from the remote past of our peoples, from the struggle against foreign oppression, for independence, and for socioeconomic progress. We are responsible for and are called upon to add ever new elements to these traditional relations and to give them new scope. And we can state that we are acting appropriately in this direction. On this basis we have been able to achieve important successes in developing economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation between Romania and Greece.

We are also developing broad and active cooperation at an international level in seeking ways and means to surmount the particularly tense situation that has emerged and to achieve a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

Your visit to Romania is taking place shortly after the considerable aggravation of the situation in Europe and in the world. This has been brought about by the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in certain West European countries and by the disruption -- as a result of these measures -- of the Geneva negotiations, and by the announcement of countermeasures by the Soviet Union.

We are actually at the beginning of a new stage in the arms race. Carrying out the measures on the deployment of missiles on the European continent will considerably increase the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world -- and this would mean the destruction of the very life on our planet.

Therefore, the basic problem that is posed now is that of halting the dangerous trend of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, of proceeding to nuclear disarmament and to general disarmament, of halting the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the countermeasures that have been announced, and the problem of resuming the Geneva negotiations and achieving an agreement that will lead to a balance of forces at the lowest level of weapons.

During today's talks we discussed these problems extensively. We have reached many common conclusions. I would like to stress the fact that we both agree that everything possible should be done to overcome the serious situation that has been reached. Although our countries belong to two different military blocs, they both agree that we must do all we can to prevent confrontations, to achieve a policy of detente, cooperation, and of respect for each nation's independence. This coincidence in our positions actually is the same as the position held by many small and medium-sized states in Europe and throughout the world -- and we could also say that it actually is in keeping with the interests of all peoples, including large countries and including the interests of the Soviet and American peoples.

We would like to constantly develop this cooperation and action in the direction of peace and cooperation. We want to pay special attention to problems in the Balkans, to achieving a zone without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases and we want to act to solve all disputes between countries by negotiations alone. Life and events have demonstrated that no matter how long and difficult negotiations may be, they represent the only alternative to the policy of war.

At the same time, during our talks we seek new fields of expanding economic, scientific-technical, and other cooperation between our countries and peoples. That is why I want to stress that your visit, although very short, will play an important role and will mark a new stage in relations between Romania and Greece.

With this conviction and with this desire, I want to raise my glass to an increasingly close cooperation between the Romanian people and the Greek people, between Romania and Greece, and to wish the friendly Greek people increasingly greater success in their socioeconomic development and in their independent development. I also want to raise my glass to the president of the Hellenic Republic, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis; to the health of Mr Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, to whom I wish success in all his activity; and to the good health of you all! (applause)

Papandreou Toast

AU191123 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Toast by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at official dinner given by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in Bucharest 17 December 1983]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Messrs Ministers, friends, I feel obliged to confess that I have special feelings for this new meeting I had with President Ceausescu. Under President Ceausescu's enlightened leadership, Romania has mapped out a new road that is asserting itself and is followed with particular attention by all countries in the world, because it constantly and resolutely contributes to the great cause of detente and peace.

I, too, would like to stress that, despite the short time we have available for our talks, this visit, these contacts, and this dialouge are indeed -- I believe -- of great significance both for our two peoples and for the larger area of the Balkans.

We are both gripped by the same feeling, by the same great disquiet that mankind is on the edge of a precipice. We both believe that not at any time since World War II has mankind faced a more difficult and more dangerous time. The problem of nuclear war has never been posed by any historic experiences of mankind. This is not only the problem of the two superpowers; it is not only a problem of the European peoples; it is a problem of the survival of the whole of mankind, without any exception, from North to South, from West to East. And it is, indeed, a pity that not enough information is available and that the peoples view the problem of a nuclear conflagration as a problem of other people.

The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe creates a new type of danger belonging to a new category, because from a qualitative point of view it adds a new element to relations between the great powers. And this for two reasons: First, because the time the missiles takes to travel is shortened from more than 20 minutes to 5-6 minutes; second, because the precision of the Pershing II missiles is, indeed, surprising and creates new elements for the Soviet Union as concerns its counter-strategy, namely in respect of the time to ward them off and decide on using nuclear retaliation.

The Soviet Union reacts by escalating the installation of new nuclear weapons in some parts of Eastern Europe. It is normal to expect a new countermeasure by the Soviet Union and thus we have to have more Pershing II and cruise missiles than we have today. And this escalation of nuclear weapons with every passing day will lead us closer and closer to the point that will mean the end of human life.

President Ceausescu's activity in struggling against the arms race, for detente, and for peace is well known. And it was therefore normal for us to focus on this great problem in the talks we have had and those we will have during this visit of ours in Romania. Beyond the initiatives regarding a Balkan Peninsula without missiles, there will be -- we are sure -- also other initiatives, common initiatives by Mr Ceausescu and the Greek Government in the hope that we will be able to contribute to halting this demented nuclear arms race on our continent, in Europe.

It is also normal that apart from this problem we have examined and will examine the stage of bilateral relations between the two countries and the two peoples who have always had close relations of friendship throughout their centuries-old history. Our aim is to develop closer relations in both the economic and trade fields, in common investment ventures, political and cultural contacts, and as concerns consultations and decision making.

Mr. President, I would like to extend warm greetings to you on behalf of the president of the Hellenic Republic, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis. I would certainly like to convey greetings to the Romanian people, to you, Mr President, and to your government on behalf of the Greek people. I would like to raise this glass to your good health; to the progress and happiness of the Romanian people! (applause)

'Joint Declaration' Released

AU191941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 19 Dec 83

["Joint Declaration of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1983 -- The document released in Bucharest today reads:

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, exchanged views on developments in Europe and in the world, especially on the situation created following the arrival of the new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, which led to the breaking off of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles, just as of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The two sides noted that although at present there is no open confrontation with nuclear weapons, the escalating arms race, the heightening international tension and the lack of a constructive dialogue between the USA and the USSR enhance the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. They are of the opinion that all the European countries -- and particularly the countries in the membership of the two military blocs -- should take a more active stand in order to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the continent and in the world and contribute, in one form or another, to reaching appropriate accords.

Despite the fact that the two countries are in the membership of different alliances they believe that the prevention of a nuclear war should be the priority task of all peoples.

Expressing their deep concern over the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the break-off of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou declared for the halting of the emplacement of the new U.S. missiles and at the same time of the implementation of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, for the resumption of negotiations to the end of reaching an accord conducive to the reduction and, eventually, to the destruction of all nuclear medium-range missiles, to the building of a united Europe of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

Starting from the vital interests of their peoples, from the interests of international peace, security and understanding, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed the firm determination of their states to do everything possible, alongside the other states, to prevent the deterioration of the situation on the continent and worldwide, halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, a resumption of dialogue and to broadly promote a policy of peace, independence, international security and understanding.

FRG 'FRIENDSHIP' DELEGATION VISITS 19 DEC

AU191727 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1983 -- On December 19, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received a delegation of the Romanian-West Germany parliamentary group for relations of friendship, headed by Olaf Feldman, vice-president of the group, deputy to the Bundestag, the Free Democratic Party.

Discussed were aspects related to expanding and diversifying the bilateral relations in various sectors of activity and views were exchanged on certain international policy aspects. The same day the West German guests had interviews with leading members of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and of the State Planning Committee.

While in Romania the West-German parliamentarians visited economic, social and cultural units in counties Suceava and Sibiu and had interviews with leading members of the people's councils in the two counties as well as with representatives of some religious denominations.

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU192038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1983 -- On December 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the West Germany-Romania parliamentary group for relations of friendship, headed by Olaf Feldman, vice-president of the group, deputy to the Bundestag, the Free Democratic Party, now visiting Romania.

Members of the delegation are deputies Gerhard Pfeffermann and Bernhard Jagod (Christian Democratic Union), Gerhard Heiman (Social Democratic Party), Karl Stock (Christian Democratic Union).

During the talks the chief delegate appreciated highly the economic, social and cultural achievements of the Romanian people in the multilateral development of the country.

Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the Romanian visit of the West-German delegation was an expression of the good relations established between the two countries and contributed to better mutual knowledge and to strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

During the interview the sides pointed out the ascending course witnessed in recent years by the relations between Romania and West Germany in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and trade fields and pointed out the role played by the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries for a multilateral development of the Romanian-West German relations.

Both sides considered that wide possibilities existed for further amplification and deepening of these relations, in the spirit of the documents signed and understandings reached at summit level.

The sides expressed the belief that the sustained promotion of this collaboration, based on mutual advantage and interest, met equally the interests of progress of the two countries and peoples and those of the cause of peace, security, detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Approaching certain current international issues the sides expressed concern over the considerable worsening of the international situation, in Europe in particular, consequent to the siting of American intermediate-range missiles and to the interruption -- following these measures -- of the Geneva negotiations and, and over the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union.

The sides pointed out that under the current complex circumstances further most responsible work has to be done for the fate of the peoples' peace and life, in view of halting the worsening of the world international life, the arms race, for a passage to disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures in the first place, for halting the fielding of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the implementation of the announced countermeasures, for resumption of the Geneva negotiations and achievement of an agreement conducive to balance of forces at ever lower levels of arming.

During the talk the sides brought forth the importance of setting in new interstate relations based on fully equal rights and equity, noninterference in the domestic affairs of others, on the principles of observance of each nation's independence and sovereignty. They pointed out the role played by the Romanian and West-German parliamentarians, by parliaments in general for promoting a policy of peace, detente and international understanding, in the struggle for a better and juster world.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

RCP OFFICIALS RECEIVE CYPRIOT POLITICIAN

AU192006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1983 -- Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with the chairman of the EDEK Socialist Party of Cyprus, Vasos Lissaridhis, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania.

During the talks, conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, mutual information was exchanged on the current activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Party of Cyprus and the joint wish was expressed to expand their collaboration.

Views were also exchanged on current questions of the international political life.

BERLINGUER'S REMARKS FOLLOWING VISIT REPORTED

AU191841 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 15 Dec 83 pp 4,5

[Text] A few days ago, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party [PCI] secretary general, visited our country at the invitation of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The visit was a new and significant expression of the close and friendly relations existing between the two parties and of the common desire to continuously expand and strengthen these relations. The highlight of the visit was the meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Italian guest, which permitted a continuation of the friendly dialogue and contributed to deepening the relations between the two communist parties; the dialogue also revealed an extensive convergence of views on the major international issues and on aspects of the workers movement.

At the end of his visit to our country, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer was kind enough to grant an interview to our correspondent Florin Velcu.

--My trip to Romania, the PCI secretary general began, like the ones I will take to Berlin, Belgrade, and some other East and West European countries, serves to present our party's position on the current international situation and particularly on the most urgent problem: halting the arms race, especially the latest stage of this race that was reached in the past few weeks following the deployment of American missiles and the Soviet countermeasures, and after the interruption of the Geneva negotiations. My visit is also meant to clarify our proposal for halting the arms race and to permit me to hear the views of the leaders of the countries that I shall visit on the steps that can be undertaken in order to attain our common basic objective: international peace.

My talks with the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have been very useful and interesting, and have given me an opportunity to better understand the Romanian viewpoint and to appreciate the efforts made by the Romanian Communist Party and Government to attain the objective that we share, as well as Romania's specific proposals, which stem from intentions that we also share. These are, I think, the major results of my visit to Bucharest. My meetings proceeded in the atmosphere of the good relations existing between the PCI and the RCP, and I am convinced that they will serve both our main objective -- the struggle for peace and for measures to reduce armaments -- and a better understanding and cooperation between our parties and peoples.

Broaching the matter of Romania's initiatives toward safeguarding peace and halting the nuclear arms race, the PCI secretary general said:

--The Romanian proposals are constructive and interesting, and have much in common with the proposals advanced by the Italian communists. They are aimed at attaining the most urgent and pressing objective, namely, that of halting the new stage of the missile race currently underway in Europe. This is now vital. It is also necessary to resume the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, with the participation of other European states, in one form or another, states belonging to the Warsaw Pact and to the North Atlantic alliance. In this respect, too, Romania's proposals coincide with our own. This can be a beginning toward reversing the current international course of events, which is now characterized by an acute and dangerous tension.

Along this line, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer spoke of the great peace demonstrations taking place throughout Europe as an expression of people's determination to halt the current escalation of the nuclear arms race:

Your congress -- the message continues -- is taking place at a time when new problems hae emerged in international life and when new conflicts have aggravated the international situation. There have been many manifestations of the policy of force -- including military actions aimed at redividing the zones of influence -- interference in the domestic affairs of other states, and violations of the independence and sovereignty of certain nations. The arms race in particular has assumed an unprecedented scope, primarily the nuclear arms race, and this has increased the danger of a new world war and of nuclear catastrophe. Never in its long history has mankind found itself in such a grave situation, which threatens life itself on our planet.

The RCP believes that everything possible must be done to halt the implementation of plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe, as well as the response measures adopted by the Soviet Union. No one has a right to play with people's lives and with their fundamental right to life and existence.

Along this line, the recent declaration of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania states that in the first place the deployment of any new U.S. missiles in Europe must be halted, that the nuclear missiles already brought to the FRG and Great Britain should be stored away, and that no new American missiles should be shipped to Western European countries.

At the same time, the USSR should cancel the measures announced in the declaration issued by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and should stop preparations for deploying intermediate-range missiles in the GDR and the CSSR. The United States and the USSR should resume their talks in Geneva with a view to arriving at a general accord designed to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles and remove and scrap the existing missiles.

In these particularly grave circumstances it is more necessary than ever before that all the states and peoples and all life-loving individuals pool their efforts and act resolutely to halt the arms race and to block the path to nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of the world.

In view of the fact that underdevelopment is one of the factors that adds to the seriousness of the international climate, socialist Romania actively militates to eliminate it and establish a new world economic order, and to achieve conditions that would permit the more rapid progrss of the developing countries. This will generally contribute to overcoming the economic crisis and to a stable development of world economy.

In view of the special role that the united efforts of the masses can play at the national and international level, the RCP reaffirms its determination to strengthen its cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, with socialist and social-democratic parties, with other democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist parties and groups throughout the world. We believe that strengthening this cooperation and solidarity is an historical necessity in keeping with the aspirations for peace, friendship, progress, and cooperation of all the nations. We are firmly convinced that our parties and peoples and all anti-war forces can halt the course of events toward the abyss and catastrophe, can ensure the triumph of reason, can impose disarmament and peace, and can assert the people's vital right to life.

The message ends by expressing thanks for the invitation addressed to our party to send a delegation to the 11th PCE Congress and by expressing the conviction that the decisions the congress will adopt will increase even more the influence and force of action of the PCE, its potential and unity. The message conveys wishes for complete success to the congress.

-- In themselves the great demonstrations organized in various European countries constitute an important and significant fact because they show that broad popular masses have become conscious of and are determined not to allow their fate, future, and survival to be decided against their will.

I therefore believe that positive actions by the masses and by classes and forces of different orientations are necessary for defending peace and halting the arms race. In order to attain concrete results, these demonstrations must become even more extensive and effective, and must cover the entire continent, in the East as well as in the West, as expressions of forceful popular will; they must become so forceful that governments will be compelled to take them into account in their international policies.

RCP MESSAGE CONVEYED TO SPAIN'S PCE CONGRESS

AU191533 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and on behalf of the Romanian working people, Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, leader of the RCP delegation to the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] congress in Madrid conveyed warm, comradely greetings to the participants in the 11th PCE Congress and to all party activists.

The message states that the RCP and all working people in our country follow with great interest and with fraternal solidarity the activities carried out by the PCE to achieve profound social changes for continuously expanding the process of democracy, and to defend and promote the vital interests of the Spanish working people.

The 11th PCE Congress marks a moment of particular importance in your efforts to strengthen the political force, unity, and mobilizing power of your party, and to develop dialogue, cooperation, and understanding with all progressive, democratic, and patriotic forces in Spain.

The Romanian communists highly appreciate the relations of warm friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties, relations that are based on mutual esteem, trust, and understanding, on respect for each party's right to establish its domestic and foreign policies, its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in its own country. The extensive relations of fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the PCE and the contacts and active dialogue between our party leaderships are making a major contribution to strengthening our friendship the Romanian-Spanish cooperation in various areas in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The Romanian working people, closely united around the RCP led by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are intensively and creatively working to build a comprehensively developed socialist society, and are making consistent efforts to further modernize the production forces, to accentuate the intensive character of industry, to implement a new agrarian revolution, to make our country self-sufficient in energy, and to raise the people's material and cultural living standard. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, despite difficulties and failings, and despite the influence of the world economic crisis, the Romanian economy continued to develop and to make considerable progress in all areas; on this basis, the material and cultural living standard of the people continued to rise. Similarly, our party is consistently endeavoring to expand socialist democracy, to improve and expand the forms of active and direct participation of the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all our people in organizing and leading the society, and to generally develop the human personality.

CEAUSESCU CABLES FRG'S BRANDT ON BIRTHDAY

AU191857 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] To Mr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party [SPD] of the FRG, president of the Socialist International:

Esteemed Mr Chairman: On the occasion of your 70th birthday I want to convey to you cordial congratulations and warm wishes for health, personal happiness, and success in all your activities.

Your efforts to avert nuclear war, to halt the deployment of new missiles in Europe, and to consolidate confidence among all the states are well known.

I believe that in the current international situation communist, socialist, social-democratic parties, democratic and progressive parties, and all peoples must jointly work to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace and security on our continent and in the world.

I recall with pleasure our talks in the past, and I want to express my conviction that the relations between our parties will further develop and expand, in the interests of both our countries and peoples, of social progress, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

With friendly greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CEAUSESCU SPEECH TO SDUF PLENUM 14 DEC

AU191245 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenary session held by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Bucharest on 14 December]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, the plenary session of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has unanimously endorsed the socioeconomic development plan, the agricultural development plan, the state budget, the programs regarding quality, increasing the technical level of production and the more accentuated increase in labor productivity, as well as the program on self-management and self-supply. All these documents aim at ensuring the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and those of the national conference, at fulfilling the targets of the current 5-year plan regarding proceeding to a new quality of labor and life and to a higher stage of our fatherland's development.

As can be seen in the documents we have adopted unanimously, next year we shall achieve a higher development rate than in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and in this year, when we are recording an approximate 5 percent growth rate in industry.

We are paying great attention to implementing the programs on developing agriculture and, especially, to programs on increasing agricultural production, on improving lands, and to the irrigation program -- as one of the basic preconditions to constantly ensuring high quality agricultural crops under all weather conditions.

Studying the documents, one can see that the necessary material base has been ensured and that we have everything that is needed to implement the plan provisions. Moreover, since we have calculated only about 94 percent use of existing production capacities in industry, we still have great reserves available to even overfulfill the plan -- if this is necessary -- especially to achieve a surplus of exports.

We especially have the necessary manpower. We have constantly improved the level of professional, technical, and scientific training. Our workers class, the technicians, engineers, and peasants have acquired new knowledge and thus represent a powerful force with a high level of professional and technical training. This actually constitutes the basic and main guarantee for appropriately fulfilling the plans, programs, and for raising our fatherland onto the highest peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause)

The plans for next year and the programs we have adopted aim at better capitalizing on our country's natural resources, at achieving energy self-sufficiency in the shortest possible time, and at increasing the raw material basis.

As far as energy self-sufficiency is concerned -- and as we have been able to note -- as early as next year we will be able to cover some 94 percent of our country's requirements for primary energy from our own resources. Thus, prospects exist for us to cover all our energy requirements sooner than we have envisaged in our programs -- that is, in the next 2-3 years.

We have achieved some good results, and therefore we must act with great determination to more forcefully increase the raw material base. It is true; our resources are not that plentiful. The ore we have is poor, and thus production costs are high; however, it is still possible for us to increase our country's raw material and thus to cut back on imports to a greater extent.

There is one particular resource about which I spoke at the Development Council and at the National Council of Working People, and therefore, I want to mention the recovery and reuse of materials, subassemblies, and spare parts. In this way, we will cover the raw material requirements in certain sectors by 50 percent and in a few others by even more than 50 percent. Therefore, this has become a major source for proper material supplies, for the proper unfolding of the production process, and for generally increasing the development rate and, on this basis, the people's general well-being. We must pay due attention to all this.

It is well-known by all of us that no matter how great the material riches of a country, they acquire real value only when man works with them, when they are utilized. Therefore, I want to stress that in the case of our country, too, the work performed by our people is essential. Only through the work performed by all our people will we be able to capitalize on our raw mterials and other materials available in our country or from imports; and let us achieve increasingly higher values, let us make better use of materials, and let us achieve both in our country and in international exchanges increasingly better results through the work performed by our people.

I want to stress this because I think all SDUF component organizations must continue to engage in resolutely implementing the plans and programs we have unanimously adopted. It is necessary for us to pay greater attention to problems of efficiency and profitability in all sectors.

At the same time, we must pay particular attention to exports, taking into consideration that it is still necessary to import numerous raw materials and many materials in order to ensure our society's development in all areas.

Esteemed comrades and friends, an increase in wages for all categories of working people is underway, and this will lead to an improvement in the material and cultural well-being of all our working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all our people. One must view these measures within the context of the difficult international economic conditions, under which in many countries working people's incomes and wages are being cut back. We act to ensure a work place for all our people who are capable of work, while in many countries in the world -- some of them very developed ones -- the number of jobless has increased considerably, amounting to some 30 million people.

All this demonstrates the strength and superiority of our socialist economy and our people's capability -- as owners of the national riches and masters of their destiny -- to consciously forge a new life, the socialist system, thus seeing to it that everything that is being achieved in our country will serve the country's general development and the well-being and happiness of all our nation -- the basic aim of the party policy and the essence of the socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud, prolonged applause)

What is decisive now is practical activity and necessary measures aimed at resolutely implementing the plan provisions and the programs for 1984-85. However, I would like to stress also that 1983 has not yet ended; there are not many days left, and we must make sustained efforts to fulfill this year's plan in all sectors and in all units under favorable conditions. Thus we would also create an appropriate basis for next year's plan.

It is also necessary -- in the short time left of this year -- to take all necessary measures to properly prepare the 1984 plan from all points of view, to proceed, beginning with the first day of the new year, with 1 January, to implementing the plan provisions under favorable conditions.

In this respect I want once again to draw attention to the important role devolving on all SDUF component organizations. Our democratic body incorporates all social categories and is an expression of our national structure; it incorporates all the various social bodies, various ways of viewing society, including all religious creeds carrying out their activity in our state. This very composition is an expression of our society's broad democracy and an expression of the fact that we are building the new system in close unity with all our people, for our people, and for their well-being and their happiness. (loud applause)

I believe that all SDUF bodies and organizations must act with all their determination and with great responsibility to rally the efforts by all the working people, irrespective of nationality, to appropriately carry out their activity. This presupposes an increased sense of responsibility, a strengthened order and discipline in work, production, in life, and in all sectors. We represent a great socialist family; however, this family, in all its diversity, must act in complete unity in order to ensure Romania's constant development on the road to socialism, to increase its material strength on the basis of continuously developing the forces of production, and to ensure the development of the national riches and of the national income -- the sure and only way to secure the necessary means for the general constant progress of our fatherland and of constantly improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

We shall have to ensure the participation by the broad masses in the leadership of all sectors and the proper operation of all democratic bodies in our socialist democratic system. This also constitutes a fact or of great importance in the extensive and multi-faceted work we perform to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

We must never forget that the development of workers revolutionary democracy, which presupposes the participation of all our people in the leadership of all sectors, is an objective necessity and is a guarantee for successfully building socialism and for our fatherland's advance along the high peaks of communist civilization. (prolonged applause)

All this requires a high political awareness and a continuous improvement inthe level of professional, technical, and scientific training and a high level of culture and of awareness by all our fatherland's citizens. For this purpose, it is necessary of all SDUF component organizations to be very active in improving the cultural level and the awareness of our people and shaping a new man, a conscious builder of the socialist system.

We must proceed from the conviction that only if our fatherland's citizens are fully aware and understand domestic and international problems and the sense of social development well will they act with greater effort and responsibility to ensure Socialist Romania's constant flourishing. (loud applause)

We must contantly act to strengthen the unity of all our people within the SDUF under the political leadership of the RCP -- the leading political force of our nation! Let us act in such a manner that the overall activity of all SDUF bodies and organizations and that of our society will serve the cause of socialism, of raising our fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization, of constantly improving our people's living standard and level of civilization, and of strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty! (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades and friends, indeed, to implement our development programs and plan we need peace. Therefore, our party and state and all our people are acting with great determination to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the situation created through the deployment of the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe, a fact that has made the Soviet Union withdraw from the Geneva negotiations and to announce countermeasures, a situation has been reached that opens the road to an unprecedented nuclear arms race. Thus a grave danger is created for peace on our continent and for peace in the world, and for the very existence of people, of life on our planet.

That is why we believe that the basic problem in the international arena now is that of halting the deployment of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe and all the measures announced in this connection, and of creating the necessary conditions for the resumption of the Geneva negotiations in order to achieve an agreement between the two sides that will lead to eliminating intermediate-range missiles and open up the road to eliminating any kind of nuclear weapons in Europe and throughout the world.

We understand that this is a lengthy process; however, what is essential now is to halt the deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles. We are acting and will continue to act, together with all people, with all forces, and all those who love life and who place the interests of peoples higher than anything else, to achieve this desideratum, disarmament, a world without nuclear weapons, peace, and international cooperation. (loud, prolonged applause)

We will also actively participate in resolving all complex problems in the international arena and act toward the renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations, and to resolve conflicts and any kind of disputes by peaceful means and negotiations alone. We are determined to actively participate, together with the developing countries, in resolving the problems of underdevelopment, in achieving a new world economic order, and broad cooperation among all world states on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

We must do all we can to surmount the particularly grave situation that has emerged, toward the resumption of the policy of detente, and toward achieving comprehensive agreements on cooperation among all world nations!

We believe that the large peace movements in Europe and on other continents -- which have been joined by our people with all their might -- must intensify their efforts. We are firmly convinced that in acting in unity, the peoples in the world, the progressive forces, and all peoples who love peace and life can halt the course of events toward a precipice and can ensure a new policy of cooperation, peace, and respect for each people's national independence. (loud, prolonged applause)

It is in this spirit that Romania will continue to act. I believe that all SDUF bodies as a whole and the [SDUF] National Council will act and will strengthen their cooperation with similar international bodies, thus making a more active contribution to implementing our party's international policy -- a policy of peace and cooperation that is fully in keeping with the interests of our nation and also with the interests of all nations. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like once again to express my conviction that all SDUF component bodies and organizations and the entire front will act with great determination to implement the programs and plans they have adopted, our fatherland's domestic and foreign policy, that they will welcome the 40th anniversary of the revolution for social and national liberation and the 13th party congress with increasingly greater successes in all areas, and that they will do all they can to serve -- through our activity and under any circumstances -- the general cause of socialism of our people, and the cause of constantly improving their well-being and their happiness! (loud, prolonged applause)

With this conviction I wish all of you successes in your future activity! And since we have almost reached the end of the year, I would like to extend to all the SDUF bodies and organizations best wishes for the new year and to all our people the wish: "Much good health, and great happiness in the new year!" (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" All those present in the hall stand up and for a long time give ovations to the RCP -- and to the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

BRIEFS

NEW ENOVY TO ETHIOPIA -- By Presidential decree, Comrade Barbu Popescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Socialist Ethiopia [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 9 Dec 83 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MEETING -- A working meeting took place in Oradea on 10 December between Comrades Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, and Adam Juhasz, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic. On this occasion, the two sides examined the stage of trade exchanges and production sharing between the two ministries and tangible ways and means to expand cooperation in the field of motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machines, and other machines and istallations. The two ministers signed a protocol on cooperation between the machine-building industries in Romania and Hungary. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Dec 83 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON MOJSOV OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT

Holds Talks With Mubarak

LD191417 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, December 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Egyptian relations follow an upward trend, and there are both the possibilities and readiness on both sides to expand cooperation in all the fields. This was emphasized in today's talks between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov who started a three-day visit to Egypt today (Monday).

The exchange of views on the international situation focused on the Middle East crisis. Mojsov and Mubarak stressed the need of investing maximum efforts to preserve the unity of the PLO. The two sides also agreed that the Palestinians must find a path towards dialogue in which effort the Arab countries should extend them substantial assistance.

Mubarak and Mojsov established that the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the consolidation of Palestinian ranks is very important. Lazar Mojsov informed the Egyptian president on the recent activities of the nonaligned countries,' "Eight-Member Committee and "Four-Member Group" whose efforts brought about the ceasefire between the warring Palestinian factions.

Mubarak and Mojsov also discussed the Iranian-Iraqi war. Urging an early end to the conflict, the Egyptian president and Yugoslav foreign secretary stressed that the nonaligned countries should resume efforts to this end.

Mojsov conveyed to Mubarak greetings from president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak. Mubarak renewed invitation for President Spiljak to visit Egypt and said he hoped that it would soon take place.

Meets with Butrus Ghali

LD192234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, Dec 19 TANJUG -- Never since World War Two has the world witnessed such a "coincidence of crises, wars, economic difficulties, the arms race and superpower rivalry", it was noted in the official Egyptian-Yugoslav talks which opened in Cairo today, Monday. The Yugoslav delegation to the talks is headed by Federal Foreign Secretary Lazar Majsov, and the Egyptian, by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

The present international situation necessitates [words indistinct] of the broader international community, Mojsov and Ghali said and noted that the forthcoming Stockholm conference on confidence-building and disarmament measures in Europe was a good opportunity for easing the world crisis. Lazar Mojsov and Butrus Ghali discussed the activities of the non-aligned countries since their New Delhi summit. They stressed that the principles of non-alignment offered wide possibilities for overcoming crisis situations.

Analyzing the Middle East crisis, they agreed that the danger was great of [words indistinct] of the Iran-Iraq war and the Middle-East crisis merging. Lazar Mojsov put forth the Yugoslav position on the Palestinian question and stressed the need for preserving the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and solving questions in dispute through dialogue. The talks will continue tomorrow with an exchange of views on bilateral questions and the international situation.

Exchanges Toast With Ghali

LD200028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Cairo, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner this evening for Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and the members of the Yugoslav delegation on a 3-day official visit to Egypt.

During the dinner Butrus Ghali and Lazar Mojsov exchanged toasts.

Replying to the toast by Butrus Ghali, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov recalled the traditional friendship between the two nonaligned countries and stressed that Egypt has always been one of Yugoslavia's most important partners, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement, whose foundations were laid by the great leaders, Tito and An-Nasir and Nehru. He added that the two countries have made an important contribution to the affirmation of the policy of Nonaligned Movement in international relations.

"It is our assessment," Mojsov said, "that relations between Egypt and Yugoslavia are developing very successfully and that over the last few years an important expansion of all forms of cooperation, especially at the economic level, has come about."

Turning to the international situation, Mojsov noted that the international community is facing new and very dangerous tests.

The confrontation between the superpowers and blocs, Mojsov said, is escalating, existing crisis spots are not being solved, and new ones are being caused. The gulf between developed and undeveloped countries is deepening.

"We are witness," Mojsov said, "to a dangerous escalation of the crisis in the Middle East which threatens new uncertainties for peace and security in this region, the Mediterranean and further afield.

"It is our profound conviction that this dangerous course of events has come about primarily as a result of the aggressive policy of Israel, which shows no willingness at all to solve this crisis peacefully on internationally accepted foundations and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the realization of their inalienable legitimate national rights, including the right to return to their national territory, self-determination and the formation of an independent state on that territory."

Lazar Mojsov also called for additional measures to overcome the crisis in Lebanon, stressing the need for all-round support for attempts to resume as soon as possible the dialogue between the internal Lebanese forces to achieve national reconciliation.

In conclusion, Lazar Mojsov said that precisely in a situation of very complex international relations the role and activity of the Nonaligned Movement countries in preventing the further exacerbation of the existing tension becomes even more important.

"I am convinced," he stressed, "that Egypt will, within the scope of its possibilities, make its contribution, together with other Arab and nonaligned countries, to defusing the situation and to the creation of conditions for establishing a just peace and stability, especially in this crisis area."

LCY'S MINIC DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD192048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1511 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pristina 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's foreign policy is well known to the whole world. This is the policy of nonalignment. The development of good-neighborly relations is an integral part of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Yugoslavia consistently adheres to the policy of good-neighborliness toward its neighbors, said Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, in a conversation on the subject of "Yugoslav-Albanian" relations screened a few days ago on Pristina television.

Turning to the realization of the LCY platform on Kosovo, which also addresses relations with Albania, he recalled that the platform states quite clearly that the minimum condition for developing good-neighborly cooperation and developing friendly relations is that the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutal respect, and noninteference in internal affairs should be respected by both sides. The platform stresses, Minic continued, that Yugoslavia has some parts of its nations in other neighboring countries, and some of the people of neighboring countries in Yugoslavia. This has been left us by history; the centuries have left us this legacy.

After all, Europe had not a single state where there were no national minorities or where there were no parts containing different nations and nationalities. This was not a peculiarly Balkan phenomenon, but rather a world phenomenon. Yugoslavia saw it as its legitimate right to take an interest in the position of parts of our nations in neighboring countries. At the same time, it acknowledged this right for neighboring states that have some of their people in Yugoslavia. However, Yugoslavia has never shown this interest and concern for those parts of its nations in neighboring countries in a manner amounting to interference in the internal affairs of other countries. It also resolutely rejected any form of such interest on the part of neighboring countries or activities by neighboring countries in respect to some of their people which would amount to interference in internal affairs. This was an orientation to which we firmly adhered.

Unfortunately, the policy of Enver Hoxha, consistently adheres to one line which has long been aimed against the interests of Yugoslavia. In short, this is an anti-Yugoslav policy which has lasted since 1948. When Enver Hoxha joined in Stalin's action against Yugoslavia he identified the Cominform with this policy. There have never been any changes in the policy of interfering in internal affairs. Interestingly, whenever economic, poltical, and social difficulties have arisen in Albania, attacks on Yugoslavia have been especially intensified. Thus, you are quite right to note that the internal events in Albania are closely linked to the intensified attacks by Enver Hoxha and the official Albanian policy against Yugoslavia, Minic said. This policy is primarily harmful to the Albanian people. This policy, Minic replied [as heard] is above all motivated by the attempt to place the responsibility for the internal difficulties in Albania -- economic, political and social -- at someone else's door outside the country. Yugoslavia has always, of course, borne the brunt of these accusations, as a country which hatched "plots." This has been the case in all the liquidations, from Koci Xoxe to Mehmet Shehu.

In reply to a question, Minic said it is in the profound interest of the Albanian people and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for Albania to remain an independent and stable country. Yugoslavia's entire policy has no other goals than to contribute through its conduct in every respect toward the continuation of Albania's status as an independent and outside-the-bloc country. We are not interested in what sort of regime exists inside the country. The Albanian people themselves must resolve the question of the system, regime and path they will follow.

Pointing out that Hoxha has chosen his friends according to the stand they have taken toward Yugoslavia, Minic stressed that an anti-Yugoslav policy is at the heart of his policies. This is an obsession, a preoccupation of Enver Hoxha's politics. It is an anti-Yugoslav policy and its cause is greater Albanian hegemonism and irredentism.

What is inside Yugoslavia borders is our territory. We have not taken anyone else's territory, nor do we seek it from anyone else or possess any territorial pretensions. Let me remind you now that Comrade Tito formally declared in Helsinki that Yugoslavia has no territorial pretentions toward any neighbor, but that at the same time it did not recognize anyone's territorial pretensions towards Yugoslavia, Minic said.

Discussing cooperation with Albania, Milos Minic said Yugoslavia is completely open and stressed that it will do everything for this cooperation to take on the broadest possible dimensions. On the other hand, we will use all possible means to thwart the anti-Yugoslav campaign aimed at breaking up Yugoslavia, causing instability, fanning hatred, kindling national conflicts in Yugoslavia, and manipulating the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. The Albanian nationality has all rights in Yugoslavia in accordance with our Constitution, just like all other nations and nationalities in the country, and in this respect Enver Hoxha's paternalism and protection are unnecessary.

Pointing to Hoxha's adventurism, Minic said everything in this respect affected both the people of Albania and the nations of Yugoslavia as well. The struggle for their own economic, material, and cultural development, the struggle for socialist development, and the struggle for the preservation of their own independence, security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity bring them close to each other.

Who can be closer to each other than the people of Yugoslavia and Albania? The struggle for peace in the world, peaceful coexistence in the world, the struggle against war, the use of force, interference in internal affairs, and against military interventions are waged by both countries. We are small countries, small socialist countries.

We are profoundly interested in putting an end to this. What the superpowers are increasingly implementing, unfortunately now when the international situation is strained [sentence as received]. This all is in our vital interest. I would like to reiterate that in the long term, an enormous role will be played by the blood jointly spilled in the national liberation war and revolution, as well as the brotherhood and friendship we built up in the most difficult days, when it was a question of survival for the Albanian people and the nations of Yugoslavia, Milos Minic stated in conversation with Pristina television journalists.

PRISTINA COMMENTARY CASTIGATES HOXHA'S INTERFERENCE

LD192348 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0923 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Pristina 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- Sounds have again been heard from Tirana about their alleged concern for the fate and future of the Albanians in Yugoslvaia, a commentary on Pristina television in Albanian says. We find it necessary to repeat once again our country's principle: We have never questioned the right of neighboring countries to take a normal interest in part of their people.

However, when Albania's ruling group abuses this principle in order to interfere in our internal affairs, we can only see this as an endeavor by Enver Hoxha to justify the sinister Stalinist dogma and the oppression and liquidations, which he carries out among the people and leading cadres, in the eyes of his people.

The Tirana elite expresses "concern" over the 14 people sentenced and over a number of other people who in 1981 and in later years used any method or means to undermine our political system, the authority of the working class, our brotherhood and unity and our Yugoslav community, the commentary stresses. The Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia has unanimously condemned the nationalist and irredentist forces. We ask, therefore, who is acting against their own nation? Is it the Albanian nationality, which is ready to resolutely defend its happiness and rich and free development in Tito's Yugoslavia, or Enver Hoxha who has turned Albania into a real prison for progressive forces in his own country?

The trails of the hostile and illegal groups whose activities were based on Albanian nationalism and irredentism were open. They were held in the pressence of their closest family members and all the public information media. Even the accused themselves who repented testified that they had been turned into instruments for realizing others' demands and for founding the so-called "Kosovo Republic."

Enver Hoxha's false concern comes from a regime famous in Europe for its negation of the most fundamental human rights, prisons, concentration camps, and isolation camps; from a government which, on the one hand, supposedly bemoans the fate of its "Albanian brothers" in Yugoslavia and, on the other, liquidates in the most brutual manner the leading cadres in the party and revolution, meritorious artists and prominent writers, and part of the Albanian working class and youth. This "concern" comes from a regime that punishes citizens caught listening to any foreign radio station or watching any foreign television program, particularly Yugoslav, with imprisonment, exile, or years of penal servitude in a camp.

The Tirana officials think they are the only ones who know this. However, the Albanian people also know about this. We know it, too. The whole world knows about it. Thousands upon thousands of progressive Albanians and anti-Stalinists are languishing in the prisions of Enver Hoxha. This year alone, dozens of people have been liquidated, including top-ranking party and state personalities. To official Tirana they are not "brother Albanians." The Albanian Government does not yet dare tell the domestic public about all these liquidations, and the public, for now, condemns all this with silence, the Pristina television commentary says, among other things.

MEDIA DISCUSSES FLORJANCIC'S RESIGNATION

'Lack of Reason' Cited

AU191229 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 83 p 2

[U. R. Commentary: "Incomplete Information"]

[Text] It is not disputed that the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Information, with which the public was informed that the president of the Federal Executive Council, in her capacity as head of government, had set in motion the procuedure "for relieving Joze Florjancic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance," has evoked widespread interest. For what is involved here is either an unknown ("dismissal") or an isolated precedent (if what is involved is a resignation) in our country -- something that otherwise is quite natural in a democratic, particularly in a self-managing socialist society. And because of an absence of a more complete information the possibility has been left open for conjectures (and not only for them) which -- let us be frank -- already exist.

For instance, it is not known whether what is involved is a resignation that was decided by Florjancic himself, again for reasons that are not known to the general public. Or it is a case of dissatisfaction with the work of a man who held a prominent post, who headed a department that plays a very important role in creating and implementing economic policy measures and the conditions of operations, who advocated measures that could not have been acceptable for others. Or, even, was what was involved unsuitability for collective work, and cooperative relations in a teamwork.... All this is already being heard in those "well-informed" sources of ours, which confuse, surmise, and speculate.

The absence of more complete information(that will perhaps follow later) leaves room for conjecture, and this does not favor either the development of democratic relations, or a strengthening of responsibility, an individual responsibility, or the preservation of the full integrity of a personality, even when this personality leaves a certain post for whatever reason. On the contrary.

Florjancic Refuses Comment

AU191223 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 83 p 12

[S. Festic report]

[Text] Maribor, 15 Dec -- Following the announcement that the procedure had been set in motion for relieving Joze Florjancic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, Joze Florjancic, at least for the time being, as he said, does not want to make any statement for the press. "I submitted my resignation to the Federal Executive Council 3 weeks ago. In connection with the concoction of various stories as to what was the real reason for the resignation, I would not like to say anything. Besides, it is not up to me to say anything now," Joze Florjancic told us in an unofficial talk yesterday.

Florjancic explicitly claims that he has made no statements to the domestic media, and even less to the foreign public information media, because certain foreign newspapers have already carried "his" statements. We welcomed BORBA's intention to illustrate by his statement, as a retired federal secretary for finance, many dilemmas that are now being retold, following the first report of his resignation, but at the same time he has asked us for understanding because now he neither can nor wants to say anything about the reasons for his resignation. Florjancic obviously believes that these reasons have been sufficiently and clearly explained in his written resignation which is now at the Federal Executive Council.

DELO, POLITIKA Commentaries

[Editorial Report] The recent resignation of Joze Florjancic from his position as federal secretary for finance is discussed by Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 17 December in a 1,600-word commentary by Marko Ancek entitled "Today and Here: Florjancic and Something That Is Involved," and by Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 18 December in a 600-word commentary by Zvonko Logar entitled "Strange in Appearance."

In its commentary DELO reviews domestic and foreign comments on Florjancic's resignation, noting especially the UPI view that "this is the first time that a Yugoslav premier has replaced one of his ministers and that this has happened as a result of either a resignation or because of some internal disagreements." It also notes the BBC view that the "official announcement is relatively unclear and fails to answer the question: 'Have perhaps certain differences occurred between Mr Florjancic and the Federal Government or have perhaps some disagreements developed even with his political base in Slovenia?'"

According to a Belgrade NIN commentary, DELO says, "it has been demonstrated in this case that a federal body with a complicated role within the federal system of decisionmaking possesses sufficient strength to evaluate the work of its members also from the viewpoint of the Yugoslav community." Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE believes that "Joze Florjancic's resignation carries no political weight and therefore will have no effect on shaping the economic policy for next year," DELO reports. It further notes Zagreb VJESNIK's refutal of those arguments which seek the reasons for Florjancic's resignation in the ties between the federal ministers and the republics from which they come. VJESNIK believes, DELO reports, that "it would be arbitrary to claim that, in performing their duties, members of the Federal Executive Council have or maintain closer ties with their republics or provinces or that they act according to instructions received from them." After all, it is known that, during Florjancic's term of office, certain decisions were adopted which, to put it mildly, were not received sympathetically in Slovenia, VJESNIK comments, according to DELO.

Thus, the announced replacement of Joze Florjancic as member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance has been turned by first press comments into an "unexpected source of conjectures and guessing and most widely varied speculations" obscuring what is normal and most important, DELO points out. "Of course, we can reproach the president of the Federal Executive Council for deciding relatively late to inform the public of her decision on the procedure to relieve Joze Florjancic of his duties, the procedure which had obviously taken place before that," the paper comments. It also notes that the announcement would have been better if it provided more details and were more definite. The lesson of this experience is, according to DELO, that in such cases in the future it will be necessary to say whether someone is leaving a certain position at this or her own request or at the request of the head of the government or because the situation and the position demand a different person. "We will have to assert the constitutional right according to which anyone may resign from his position as well as the right of the head of the government or some other similar body to advise someone to resign," DELO says. It goes on to point out that the fact that "Slovenia has already proposed its candidate" to replace Florjancic is "sufficient proof that no tensions or disagreements of any kind between the republic and the Federation are involved in this entire affair and that Florjancic is not some kind of a victim of unprincipled games because he was too 'federal' and insufficiently 'republican' or vice versa, as, unfortunately, some commentaries and 'well informed circles' claim." It is also a fact that Slovenia has often emphasized that the right of the head of the government should be further strengthened and also warned against the lack of unity in the Federal Executive Council and against any too close ties between its individual members and their own republics or provinces. Let Florjancic's resignation be an indication of the beginning of a "different and only normal practice" when "the cadre composition of the Executive and other organs will be changed and adapted with fewer prejudices and less opportunism whenever the situation will require it."

According to DELO, "there is a considerable amount of truth in the claim that in our country we still prefer changing the foundations of the system to replacing the responsible individuals who are not prepared to consistently implement and respect it. It is because of an unprincipled protection of some individuals that we quite often cause irreparable damage to the system and its reputation. Now, too, it has been made to appear as though the president of the Federal Executive Council and the resigning Florjancic are a greater problem than those who are remaining in their positions but do not deserve to remain," DELO says. The most important thing now is to spare no efforts in the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council and do the utmost already in the coming days to demonstrate our determination to stop the negative economic trends. "This will be the best answer to foreign and domestic commentators and observers who are now guessing and hinting that Joze Florjancic resigned because, instead of standing firmly by its proposal for a new financial budget, the government has been forced to withdraw it and offer a budget on the same foundations as in the past years which will certainly be a source of further growth of inflation in the country," DELO concludes.

Noting the circumstances connected with Florjancic's resignation, POLITIKA emphasizes that "resignations from responsible positions have always been one of the accepted and recognized methods in democratically organized societies," and it is natural that resignations and other kinds of withdrawal of individuals from responsible positions occur more frequently whenever the society concerned finds itself in some kind of crisis.

Yugoslavia faces a period of profound reforms to overcome its economic instability and "many drastic actions will be necessary to change certain things and customs. They will affect many parts of the society, some more and others less. In such situations it is at times necessary to make compromises," POLITIKA warns.

Yugoslavia is a country of large differences between the levels of economic development of its individual parts which, for this reason, cannot always share the same interests in every respect. "The coordination of these interests is a painstaking self-managing political task which also demands compromises. However, all this can also lead to differences in views and to disagreements and, in some cases, to radical developments which will result in the withdrawals and departures of individuals from public social positions. Considered from this viewpoint, Florjancic's resignation, at present somewhat controversial and unexpalined, should not astonish anyone."

It is perhaps only by accident that this time the federal secretary for finance is involved. "It is not excluded that tomorrow someone else's turn might come" because we live in exceptionally difficult times when exceptional efforts of everyone and especially of those who have been entrusted the most responsible social tasks are needed, POLITIKA concludes.

DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS OF DIVERSITY

LD192041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- "We are a multinational country with several religions, and diverse class, national, and religious contradictions exist. We have still not overcome the manifestations of a negative trend in the sphere of intranational relations, in economics, and in the functioning of the political system. The situation is serious. I do not say this in order to sow defeatism, for, on the other hand, both in our country and in the world at large there are important socialist, progressive, and liberation forces."

This was the assessment of Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, speaking recently to directors of the Zagreb LC political school on topical issues of international relations.

Having begun his exposition with the topical international political and economic situation, Dragosavic went on to touch upon the processes of socioeconomic stabilization and underlined that we have good programmatic and strategic guidelines, but that there is a divergence between these guidelines and practice.

"Were this trend to continue, there would be a danger of the strategic guidelines themselves being brought into question. Conversely, the better we get ourselves organized and the better we work, the more successfully we shall lessen the divergence between the existing state of affairs and the concrete actions of strategic guidelines."

Emphasizing that we have opportunities to start to change the exceptionally complex and difficult situation in a positive direction, Dragosavac said that the LCY's capacity for action is vital here.

"A united League of Communists can, in its program, successfully resolve major socio-economic issues and affirm the national values of all nations and peoples, and can remove from the political scene the quite pronounced manifestations of factors of nationalism, clericalism, and anticommunism which are once again in evidence in society and which are penetrating onto the political scene."

In this connection, Dragosavac stated that for a considerable time clericalists have been making use of various church manifestations for nationalistic, antisocialist, and anticommunist activity.

The state of affairs in Kosovo and manifestations of Albanian nationalism linked with Albanian irredentism are a difficult problem and will continue to be so for a long time. Nor must one forget about other nationalism.

"Our enemies take advantage of varying circumstances for their activities. Thus they made use of the funeral of Rankovic in Belgrade -- Rankovic, who was one of the most prominent leaders of the national liberation struggle. And in Zagreb they made use of the anniversary of the death of Alojzije Stepinac, the war criminal.

"Rankovic's funeral was exploited by certain opposition forces, including greater Serbian nationalism, although Rankovic personally nad no links with greater Serbain nationalism.

"On the anniversary of the death of A. Stepinac it was once again stated in Zagreb cathedral that Stepinac is a great son of the Catholic Church and especially deserving of merit for spreading the faith in our territory, and that he can face 'the day of judgment' with a clear conscience. If he can face the 'day of judgment,' they say, he can also calmly face the judgment of history.

"History has passed its judgment on fascism and its factors. And it is a historical fact that Stepinac indoctrinated and blessed the Ustashe with whom he forcibly converted adherents of the Serbian Orthodox faith and not only thus directly participated in genocide.

"He also behaved in a hostile manner towards Catholic believers who participated in the antifascist struggle and the socialist revolution."

Dragosavac comments that enemies are bringing all this up not for the sake of some alleged historical truth, but for the sake of the present and even more, for the sake of the future such as they wish to portray it.

Continuing his exposition, Dragosavac recalled that discussions have recently been conducted in the country in connection with Yugoslavism and the creation and fall of old Yugoslavia, and capitulation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the occupation of the country and the enslavement of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities in the April war of 1941.

"The theses of the greater Serbian bourgeosie about the causes of the capitualtion are in evidence even today. These boil down to the assertion that the failure in the April 1941 war was the consequence of the treachery of the "non-Serbian" peoples -- Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, Moslems, and the national minorities. Also in evidence, however, are the theses of Croats, Slovene, and other bourgeoisie to the effect that the oppressed had nothing to defend. Not only do the nationalists latch on to both these reactionary theses, but also, unfortunately, do some research workers who disregard the Marxist approach of investigating the causes of the capitulation of old Yugoslavia," Dragosavac said.

He then recalled that, as is well known, and already verified by science, the causes of the fall lie essentially in the severe class contradictions and in the unresolved national question of old Yugoslavia. Maintaining its own class interest instead of defending the country, the bourgeoisie entered into direct collaboration with the occupier. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] linked the national question with the revolution and revolutionary practice, and it was the CPY which really united Yugoslavia.

In the more than 4 decades that the new Yugoslavia has existed, the Communist Party has affirmed national equality and developed brotherhood and unity on the basis of class liberation and development of democratic self-managing socialist relations, and socialism and self-managing Yugoslavia are the joint interests of all nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia.

"It is therefore not unnatural that members of non-Slav nationalities also emphasize with pride that they are Yugoslavs. True, not only nationalists of Slav peoples, but nationalists from the ranks of nationalities also try to deny this fact from bourgeois positions. Yugoslavia as a socialist country guarantees the social, labor, management, and national rights of the Slav peoples and non-Slav nationalities alike. The more consistently we realize those principles, the more the very concept of 'Slav' and 'non-Slav' loses all meaning for us," Dragosavac underlined.

Further on in this exposition, Dragosavac said that the federation does not consist just of forums and state machinery but is made up of all our nations and nationalities, republics, and provinces. The policy conducted by the organs of the federation cannot be built up as a mere collection of six republican and two provincial policies. The federation is, however, also an independent sociopolitical community. The leadership in the federation must take account of the equalities and interests of all the republics and provinces.

"We emphasize this because we have even today a basically state-owned social reproduction as well as a strengthening of the classic state functions, but in a different form of etatism, which once again revises the so-called theory of statehood and emancipation of nations though national states, but curbs self-management and emancipation of nations in Yugoslavia. According to Marxism, the emancipation of a nation should be derived not from the state and statehood but from the historical interest of the working class and self-management. We have successfully initiated this process as well as developed it, but there have been cases of stagnation."

In this connection Dragosavac recalled that even during the war Tito had cricitized an attitude contained in the decision of the third session of the Regional Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia, held in Topusko, which referred to "special Croatian statehood as the historical aspiration of the Croats." Dragosavac said of this:

"The question of the attitude towards Serbs and the nationalities, of course, was immediately raised. To raise the problem of statehood in the way in which various bourgeois theoreticians are doing this today revives old class and bourgeois theories about statehood and emancipation of a nation.

"The exponent of bourgeois statehood in the Croatian Communist Party had been Hebrang: In 1971, this old idea by Frank had been taken up by individual leaders of the Croatian LC. Bakaric subjected this to severe criticism, stressing that in Croatia it had been only Frank's followers who had fought for a separatist Croatian state and national statehood which excluded other nations and nationalities from this statehood."

In Dr Dusan Dragosavac's assessment, the strengthening of the state character of the means of production and the etatized expanded reproduction represent the material basis of the practice and theory about bourgeois state and statehood. One aspect of the constitutional concept of the state is given prominence while the other, the working class concept, is being curbed. In Dragosavac's view "all this exerts a negative influence on the fuctioning a self-management and on linking up between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and socialist provinces on one hand, and the republics and provinces at the federal level, on the other, and to a certain extent also exerts an influence on LCY unity. If the LC does not oppose this in the most resolute manner, there will be discouragement and demobilization in its ranks while the working people and citizens will become increasingly severe in their criticisms also of the LCY leadership for not eliminating these negative phenomena and tendencies in a sufficiently energetic and efficient manner," Dr Dusan Dragosavac said at the end.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD200035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade 19 Dec (TANJUG) -- The speedy development of territorial defense and its growth into a large-scale organization over the past few years has not always been accompanied by appropriate political and ideological action by the LC. This was noted at the session today of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, chaired by (?France Popit).

In the professional and ideological work in territorial defense units so far, military-professional rather than ideopolitical work has prevailed. It was also noted that the view that all officers and units should engage in ideopolitical work -- rather than just those charged with such work -- was not present to a sufficient extent. The cadre base for ideopolitical work in territorial defense units is structurally sound, it was said today, because in all staffs and units there is a large number of LC members.

Insufficient involvement in the ideopolitical sphere has also had an influence on the inadequate presence of women in the ranks of these units. This above all applies to younger generations, in which there are a large number of women who have, in the course of their education, coped with the elements of military training. The need was also pointed out for more frequent consultations at the republican and provincial level on significant issues in the territorial defense sphere.

Assessing the moral and poltical situation in territorial defense units, speakers in the debate stressed that it was often much better than the general mood in the environments from which members of those units come. Therefore, it was said, constant ideopolitical work with members of units of territorial defense is the foremost task of the LC and of socio-political organizations in local communities, work organizations, and municipalities where units have been formed. Noting that the successful development of territorial defense is one of the strategic successes of our society, speakers in the debate concluded that the full responsibility for its further development is borne equally by all republics and provinces. Old models of organizing the activity of territorial defense units should be abandoned, more (?inventiveness) introduced, and a higher degree of more regular information of territorial defense members on all significant events in the country and world ensured, it was said at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.